

Annual Report of the Lafayette Police Department 2003



**Serving the Citizens of Lafayette
For 150 years**



Honorable Tony Roswarski

**Mayor
City of Lafayette**

March 1, 2004

The Honorable Tony Roswarski
Mayor
City of Lafayette, Indiana

Dear Sir:

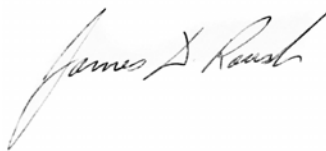
The Lafayette Police Department respectfully submits its Annual Report for calendar year 2003 in conformity with the policies of the Department.

This report is the result of input from all areas of the department. It provides a comprehensive overview of crime and traffic statistics as well as an overview of our achievements during the past year. An effort is always made to compare our successes with previous years as well as evaluating our successes and our shortcomings to regional and national averages as provided by the FBI in their annual crime reports.

Our commitment to provide the highest level of service begins with the dedicated men and women, both sworn and non-sworn, who represent our department and the City of Lafayette. Their commitment to our citizens remains high and their efforts must be commended. Without their dedication, we could not achieve the level of service our community expects and deserves.

In closing, we appreciate the continuing partnership with citizens throughout the community. We encourage citizen feedback on issues concerning their police department. We are grateful to all city officials, members of the judicial system, and the other law enforcement agencies in Tippecanoe County for the support we have received from each of them. We look forward to forging an even closer partnership with the community in the future.

Sincerely,



James D. Roush
Chief of Police



Lafayette Police Department

The Mission of the Lafayette Police Department is to efficiently provide quality police service to our community by promoting a safe environment through a police-citizen partnership, with an emphasis on mutual trust, integrity, fairness and professionalism.

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Chief of Police



James D. Roush

Deputy Chief of Police



John R. Dennis

Administrative Assistant to Chiefs of Police



Jacki A. Stockment

Department Roster by Rank

Effective December 31st, 2003

Rank	Name	Appointment Date
Chief	Robert E. Reed	03/01/72
Deputy Chief	John R. Dennis	11/10/84
Captain	Kevin W. Gibson	04/08/78
Captain	David H. Payne, Jr.	07/20/85
Captain	Anthony M. Roswarski	03/05/83
Lieutenant	Isidore H. Hatke	04/09/83
Lieutenant	Jeanette L. Bennett	07/16/74
Lieutenant	Steven L. Hartman	12/05/77
Lieutenant	Christopher T. Downard	06/20/87
Lieutenant	Christopher A. Weaver	06/20/87
Lieutenant	Kurt A. Wolf	03/31/84
Lieutenant	John W. Withers	11/03/84
Lieutenant	Bruce A. Biggs	02/12/01*
Sergeant	Robert Q. Robinson	01/16/76
Sergeant	Gary G. Bennett	10/21/77
Sergeant	Thomas M. Rankin	06/28/80
Sergeant	Max D. Smith	02/07/81
Sergeant	James F. Taul	12/10/83
Sergeant	Brad A. Hayworth	03/29/86
Sergeant	Robert M. Baumgartner	10/18/86
Sergeant	Tony A. Kenner	11/10/86
Sergeant	James D. Roush	02/24/97
Sergeant	Patrick J. Flannelly	03/20/95

* Appointment date is to the department, not to the rank.

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Appointment Date</u>
Technician	Jeffery B. Davis	06/06/88
Technician	Francis L. Schmidt	01/12/89
Detective	Herbert Robinson Jr.	06/20/87
Detective	Daniel W. Shumaker	11/04/88
Detective	Cecil Johnson Jr.	02/04/89
Detective	Jeffery S. Rooze	08/27/90
Detective	Matthew F. Devine	11/07/94
Detective	Thomas A. Davidson	03/27/95
Detective	Jay E. Rosen	11/08/95
Detective	Timothy B. Payne	03/20/95
Detective	Richard W. Dexter	10/26/87
Detective	Christopher M. Broderick	11/08/95
Detective	Anthony S. McCoy	08/07/95
Officer	Jack R. Hale	02/01/75
Officer	Barry G. Richard	05/05/79
Officer	Michael W. Roberts	11/29/80
Officer	Richard A. Welcher	03/30/86
Officer	John W. Wells	10/18/86
Officer	Stephen T. Bittles	11/08/86
Officer	Dennis E. Cole	07/18/87
Officer	James S. Quesenbery	08/31/87
Officer	Brian P. Baker	12/29/89
Officer	Ernie D. Himes	07/22/89
Officer	Robert J. Petillo	05/21/90
Officer	Thomas P. Amos	06/25/90
Officer	Thomas D. Maxson	03/09/91
Officer	Terry M. Bordenet	05/28/91
Officer	Michael P. McIver	03/30/92
Officer	Robert E. Brown	09/02/92
Officer	James S. Cheever	09/02/92
Officer	Jeffrey E. Clark	01/04/93
Officer	Jeffrey C. Sutton	01/04/93
Officer	Gregory N. Dale	09/07/94
Officer	Bragg E. McDole	09/07/94

Rank	Name	Appointment Date
Officer	Paul A. Huff	12/08/94
Officer	John A. Yestrebsky	12/08/94
Officer	Julie VanHorn	03/27/95
Officer	Brian T. Brown	05/22/95
Officer	Timothy P. Bonner	08/07/95
Officer	Shawn L. Sherry	08/07/95
Officer	Mark E. Thayer	11/08/95
Officer	Jacqueline C. Becker	05/30/96
Officer	William P. Dempster	08/05/96
Officer	David R. Hughes	08/05/96
Officer	Brooke Presley	11/18/96
Officer	Bradley J. Curwick	01/06/97
Officer	Mark A. Roberts	01/27/97
Officer	John G. Robbins	01/27/97
Officer	Brad P. Bishop	01/05/98
Officer	Joseph J. Clyde	01/05/98
Officer	Greg S. McDaniel	01/05/98
Officer	Jeromy A. Rainey	01/05/98
Officer	John N. Townsend	04/13/98
Officer	Christophe A. McCain	05/27/98
Officer	Scott D. Galloway	07/06/98
Officer	Ronald L. Dombkowski	07/13/98
Officer	Stephen P. Pierce	01/11/99
Officer	Jacob W. Baxter	08/28/00
Officer	Christopher G. Jarrett	08/28/00
Officer	Richard J. Murphy	08/28/00
Officer	Scott M. Anderson	09/25/00
Officer	Jason S. Savage	09/25/00
Officer	Chandler C. Cahoon	01/05/01
Officer	Charles E. Wallace	01/05/01
Officer	Christopher A. Cudworth	07/02/01
Officer	Aaron A. Dobrin	07/02/01
Officer	Leslie W. Fuller	07/02/01
Officer	Scott J. Swick	07/02/01
Officer	Andrew F. McCormick	01/14/02
Officer	Brian D. Clawson	01/14/02
Officer	Brian L. Phillips	01/14/02
Officer	Tammi J. Severin	01/14/02
Officer	Bernard S. Myers	04/29/02
Officer	Heath A. Provo	04/29/02
Officer	Lonnie C. Wilson	04/29/02
Officer	Mark A. Pinkard	08/09/02

Officer	Michael A Humphrey	08/09/02
Officer	Brian D. Landis	10/18/02
Officer	Aaron P. Lorton	10/18/02
Officer	James M. Wilkerson	01/10/03
Officer	Ryan C. French	08/29/03
Officer	William J. Carpenter	08/29/03
Officer	Jared M. Sowders	08/29/03
Officer	Brian C. Gossard	08/29/03
Officer	Steven R. Prothero	08/29/03
Officer	Albert E. DeMello	11/21/03
Officer	Adam N. Burton	11/21/03

CIVILIAN EMPLOYEES

<u>Title</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Appointment Date</u>
Chief's Administrative Assistant.	Jacki A. Stockment	04/02/84
Detective Secretary	Kim Shipley	11/24/84
Detective Secretary	Lisa L. Fairrow	09/08/97
Chief Records Technician	Helen Hession	07/29/78
Chief Traffic Clerk	Kelly L. Fohr	02/02/98
CAD Administrator	Yvonne Budreau	01/13/82
IDACS Coordinator	Angela Ferguson	02/04/84
Communication Technician	Ron Snyder	05/16/73
Communication Technician	William C. Cochran	01/02/92
Communication Technician	Michael Franklin	07/06/93
Communication Technician	Timothy Stan	11/01/93
Communication Technician	Kenneth Shumaker	01/31/94
Communication Technician	Sandra Emmert	10/21/94
Communication Technician	Nirvana L. Grant	06/05/95
Communication Technician	Christine D. Kennedy	08/05/96
Communication Technician	Lori A. Pugh	04/28/97
Communication Technician	Melody M. McMurry	04/28/97
Communication Technician	Michelle Gastineau	02/02/98
Communication Technician	Mark A. Bruni	02/02/98
Communication Technician	Pennie S. Johnson	08/31/98
Communication Technician	Katrina L. Gutwein	07/06/98
Communication Technician	Tammi J. Nice	09/30/02
Traffic Clerk	Phyllis S. Austin	08/20/90
Records Technician	Stephanie L. Flick	12/02/96
Records Technician	Stacey L. Mabbitt	09/15/97

Records Technician	Carrie A. Cochran	08/14/00
Records Technician	Sherry C. Dileo	01/02/01
Records Technician	Annette K. Lancaster	01/02/01
Records Technician	Barbara A. Lazzara	01/02/01
Records Technician	Cynthia A. Baxter	03/10/03
Records Technician	Brenda Morehouse	09/29/03

Employee Change of Status During 2003

Officers Appointed

Brooke A Grant	01/10/03
James M. Wilkerson	01/10/03
William J. Carpenter	08/29/03
Ryan C. French	08/29/03
Brian C. Gossard	08/29/03
Steven R. Prothero	08/29/03
Jared M. Sowders	08/29/03
Adam N. Burton	11/21/03
Albert E. DeMello	11/21/03

Officer Resignations

Douglas J. Cleavenger	02/01/03
Brooke A. Grant	02/28/03
Trent R. Stinson	07/21/03
Michael A. Haan	08/01/03

Officer Retirements

Captain Bryan L. Rhodes	28 and ½ years	02/28/03
Captain Anthony Roswarski	20 and ¾ years	12/31/03

Officers Promoted

Andrew McCormick	To Officer Second Class	01/14/03
Brian Clawson	To Officer Second Class	01/14/03
Brian Phillips	To Officer Second Class	01/14/03
Tammi Severin	To Officer Second Class	01/14/03
Lt. David Payne Jr.	To Captain of Detectives	03/05/03
Sgt. Bruce Biggs	To Lieutenant	03/05/03
Detective James Taul	To Sergeant	03/12/03
Officer Matthew Devine	To Detective	04/05/03
Bernard Myers	To Officer Second Class	04/29/03
Heath A Provo	To Officer Second Class	04/29/03
Lonnie C. Wilson	To Officer Second Class	04/29/03
Chris Cudworth	To Officer First Class	07/02/03
Aaron Dobrin	To Officer First Class	07/02/03
Leslie Fuller	To Officer First Class	07/02/03
Scott Swick	To Officer First Class	07/02/03
Aaron Dobrin	To Officer First Class	07/02/03
Leslie Fuller	To Officer First Class	07/02/03
Scott Swick	To Officer First Class	07/02/03
Michael Humphrey	To Officer Second Class	08/09/03
Mark Pinkard	To Officer Second Class	08/09/03
Aaron Lorton	To Officer Second Class	10/18/03
Bryan Landis	To Officer Second Class	10/18/03

Lateral Transfers

Lt. John Withers	From Uniform to Detectives	03/05/03
Sgt. James F. Taul	From Detectives to Patrol	03/12/03

Demotions

None

Civilian Appointments

Cynthia A. Baxter	Records Tech	03/10/03
Steven R. Prothero	Records Tech	03/10/03
Brenda Morehouse	Records Tech	09/29/03

Civilian Promotions

None

Civilian Resignations

Traci Ward

02/03/03

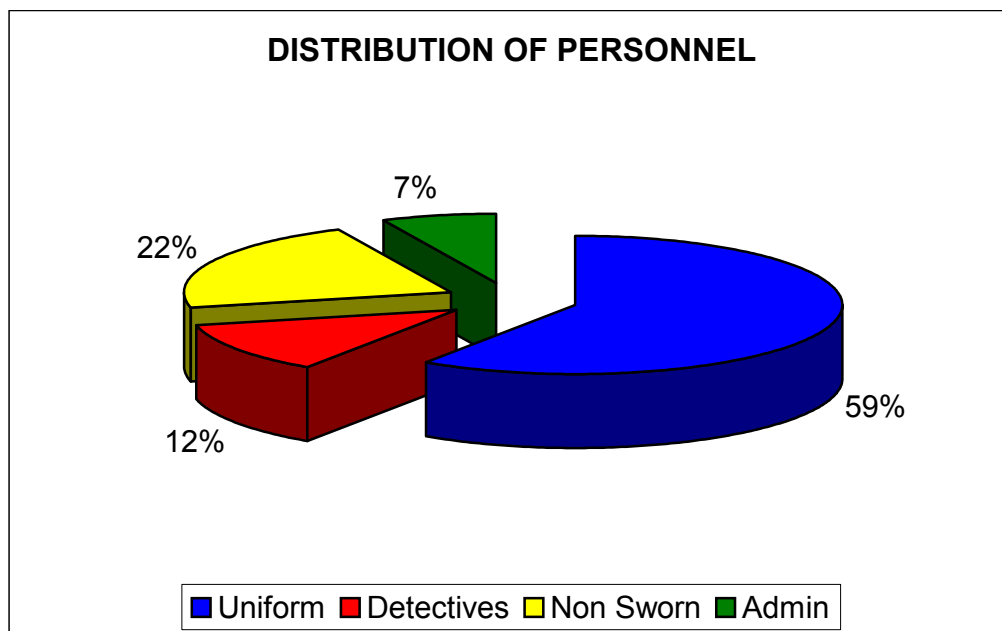
Steven Prothero

08/27/03

Civilian Retirements

Patricia Smith

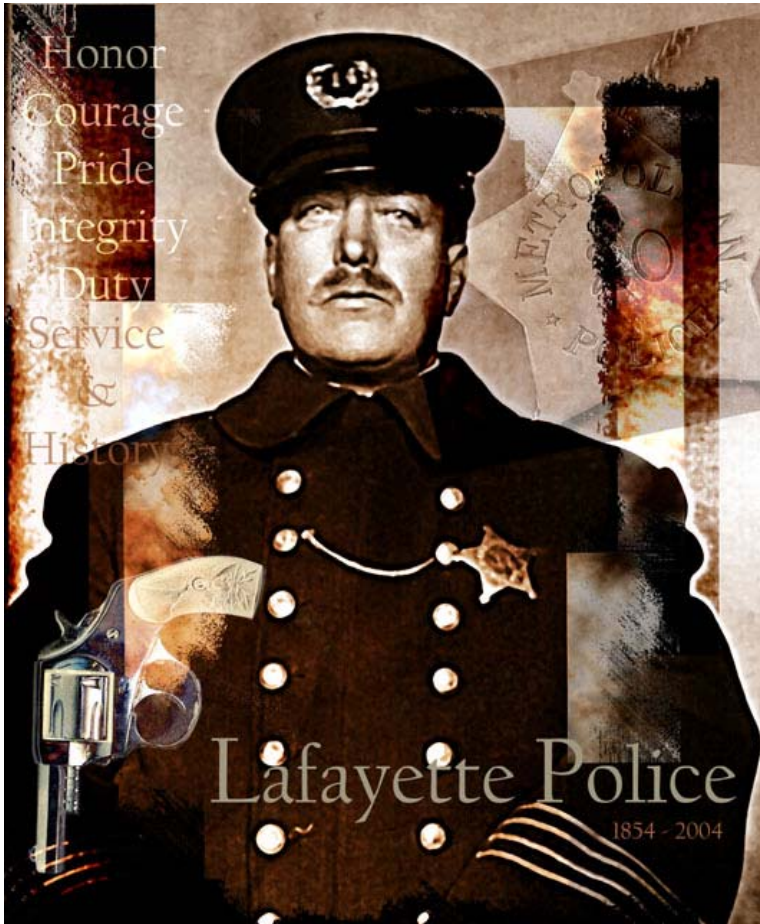
01/07/03



The Lafayette Police Department is continuing to grow. At the beginning of 2000 the department budget allowed for 97 sworn police officer positions. At the beginning of 2002 we had grown to 107 and during 2003 the department was increased to 112 sworn. Civilian support personnel have remained at 31.

During 2002 there were 1.775 officers serving each 1000 citizens. At the end of 2003 that ratio stood at 1.85 officers per/one thousand citizens. Figures based on estimated population of 60,300 for both years. At an estimated population of just over 60,000 it requires six additional officers to raise the ratio of officers to citizens by one tenth of a point. In other words the difference between 1.8 officers per one thousand population and 2 officers per one thousand is 12 officers. That, of course, assumes the population remains static.

Lafayette Police Department History and Background



Within five years of the Battle of Tippecanoe, Indiana became a state, and settlers began to arrive in the Wabash valley. One of those early settlers was William Digby, a young man just starting out in life and then making his living as a trader, hauling goods by river into the new settlements of the northwest. As a river pilot he realized this place was about as far upriver as the new steamboats were going to be able to travel and surmised it would be an ideal location for a new town. In 1824 Digby purchased land along the east side of the Wabash and began surveying of streets and

lots and was soon in the business of selling lots. The town was named in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette, the French hero of the American Revolutionary War.

Lafayette soon became the supply center for the new settlers arriving in the Wabash Valley and when Tippecanoe County was established in 1826 Lafayette was chosen as its county seat. The river provided the major transportation artery to the early city and an extensive city wharf was just a block from the courthouse square. Early law enforcement was mostly non-existent and the city earned an early reputation as a rough and tumble river port. Arrests for gambling and fighting were common.

Bob Kriebel, local historian, describes early law enforcement in Lafayette as a rather motley mix of elected law officers, private Merchant Police, with occasional aid by various local Militia groups.

Kriebel says, *"In 1832 fear about the Black Hawk War in Illinois caused 300 men from Lafayette and surrounding area to organize and call themselves the Lafayette Guards. A War of 1812 veteran who still owned a musket drilled them in some primitive way or other.*

An early volunteer leader of this movement -- a genuine civic booster -- was the merchant Thomas T. Benbridge. Later Benbridge helped organize a small "merchant police" team of a few men who patrolled business streets downtown at night. There followed a little later a more formal City Watch, and then a Town Marshal, probably paid a pittance by the town board, followed by a paid [by the city] police force. All the while the Fairfield Township constable and the Tippecanoe County sheriff were present as peacekeepers."

In the 1840's the Wabash and Erie Canal arrived and by the 1850's railroads arrived to serve the rapidly growing town. In 1853 the town of Lafayette was incorporated under the laws of the second Indiana Constitution. The new city government was established with an elected Mayor and City Council and an elected position of Town Marshall was also created. Thomas Jefferson Chissom was the first Town Marshall and served two terms in that office. He was later elected County Sheriff. During Chissom's term as county Sheriff three convicted murderers were publicly hanged on the Courthouse Square. The very first city council meeting under the new city government was May 4th 1853. At that meeting a council committee on Police matters was established. At the city council meeting of August 3, 1853 an ordinance was passed that allowed the city to hire 5 policemen who were called "A City Watch or Police" under the direction of the City Marshall. The first officers hired were, Captain James Miller, Thomas Harner, James Conners, & Edward Nicholson. The wages for said watchmen were set at \$1.75 for the Captain and \$1.50 for watchmen per night. There was no mention in the enabling ordinance as to uniforms, badges or equipment used by these officers.

The number of policemen was increased to 10 as early as the following October. The ordinance described the duties that were, in part, as follows: "Shall be on duty in said city each and every night from 8 o'clock P.M. till daylight and at all other times when required by the Marshall and shall be under the immediate control of said Marshall." Some other early names appearing on city claims for police service were James Darby, Charles E. DuBois, James Roberson, Michael Gary, G. W. Glaze, Willett Babcock, and Jesse Harding. In the beginning the services of the "Police" or "Watch" were sometimes suspended for a month or two during the coldest part of the winter and then the entire group, or a new group would be appointed when spring arrived or when the council felt the need for their services.

The department was reorganized in structure, becoming a more permanent force under the direction of an appointed Police Chief in 1867. Alfred Cook was the first such chief and served during 1867 and 1868. In 1893 the police department was again reorganized under a new statute setting up a Metropolitan Board of Police Commissioners to run the department. A police Superintendent was appointed by the Commissioners and paid \$1000 per year. In addition there were two Captains (one for the day shift and one for the night shift), two mounted patrolmen and sixteen patrolmen (foot patrol). Captains

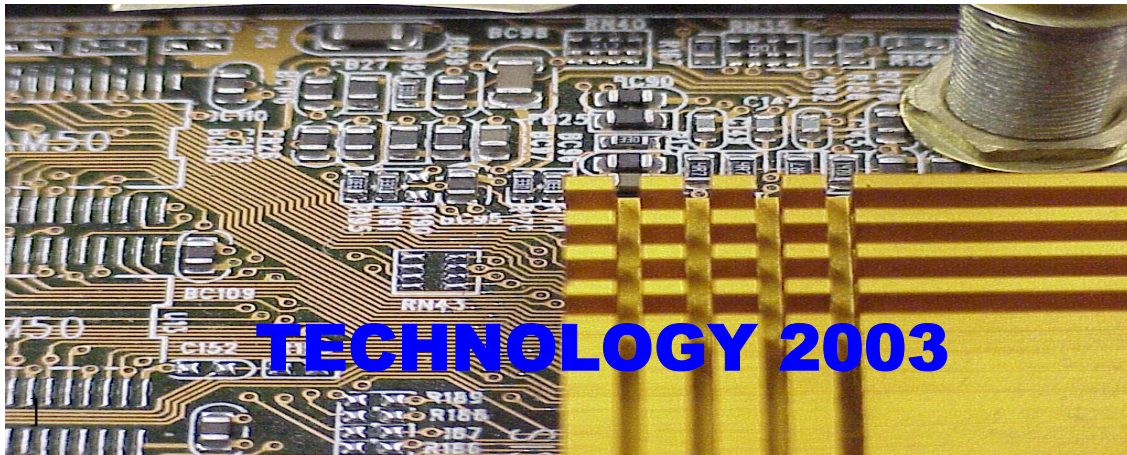
earned \$60 per month while the mounted patrolmen earned \$70 per month to compensate them for supplying, feeding and housing their own mounts.

The police department has seen tremendous changes during the past century. In 1938 the total salary budget for a department of 35 officers and 1 civilian clerk was \$65,490. By 2001 the salary budget for LPD had grown to over five million dollars. During the past 30 years the area served by our department has grown from about 7 square miles to over 14 square miles.

The police department now occupies its fourth home in the past century. We began the 20th century in a small office on the ground floor of the county courthouse. During the early 1940's the department moved, along with other city offices, to a building on the southeast corner of 6th and Columbia Street. In 1958 the city abandoned that location and built a new municipal building on the southwest corner of 6th and Columbia in which the police department occupied about one third of the space. In 1994 that building was extensively remodeled and enlarged and the police department moved back in to the new facility after several months of operating from various rented spaces downtown. The newly remodeled facility more than doubled the space that had previously been allocated for police use in the building.

The police department today is divided into three divisions. The Uniform Division, which includes the Traffic section, Investigative Division, which consists of three sections and the Administrative Services Division, which is also divided into multiple operational units. All entry-level positions for officers are in the Uniform Division. After a minimum of two years service opportunities for specialization and advancement are available in areas of SWAT, accident investigations, criminal investigations, and other specialty areas.

Since the establishment of the first true police department in Lafayette over 150 years ago the city and the police department have grown together. Today we continue to honor our past while working to make Lafayette a safe home for a diversified population that anticipates a promising future for its children and grandchildren.



As recently as November 1997 technology was sparsely employed within the department. Police Officers and Records Technicians were still using typewriters to complete police reports, index cards were in wide use to track the various locations and status of those reports, and many supplemental forms were still being handwritten.

During 1997 the leaders of local law enforcement agencies joined together in a spirit of cooperation that is rarely seen in communities anywhere in the nation. This cooperative effort has taken local law enforcement into an age of information-sharing and mutual aid that benefits the citizens of Tippecanoe County in countless ways.

The last two years have been "full speed ahead" in incorporating and expanding the use of technology in all aspects of our law enforcement responsibilities. Today we have an extremely efficient, well-integrated law enforcement network connecting the Tippecanoe County Sheriff's Department, Lafayette Police Department, Lafayette Fire Department, West Lafayette Police Department and Purdue University Police Department. The foresight shown by the administrators of these agencies to join together in this endeavor has improved our entire community by providing a safer environment for all citizens of Tippecanoe County.

Each of the five departments is "online" with each other in one combined network. All law enforcement records for these agencies are pooled together in an integrated database system designed by Open Software Solutions, Incorporated of Greensboro, North Carolina. Every law enforcement-related incident from a bike registration, to a gun permits, to traffic citations, to incident reports are collected in this system. Departments share names, vehicle information and police reports through this centralized records system.

The primary systems employed involve a Jail Management System, Computer Aided Dispatch, Records Management, Fire Records Management System, and as of November 2001, a Mobile Data System. At virtually any point in the system, automated processes alert the users to vital information contained in any one of these various databases. Statistical reporting, much of it contained within this report, is largely a product of these systems and is nearly effortless using these systems. The data produced from these systems is used to assess deployment of the department's resources such as manpower, to provide information to many groups and organizations about occurrences of crime and crime prevention efforts, and in the very near future crime analysis, crash analysis and crime forecasting.

Since December 1999 the department has been deeply involved in implementing these systems in a multi-phased approach. Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) was the first system brought online, followed within a few days by the Records Management System (RMS). These two systems are very extensive in their capabilities and are not yet fully utilized today. Tippecanoe County Sheriff's Department Jail utilizes JMS for a variety of jail functions. The names they add to the database, the related information, and the photographs of inmates are all easily accessed and shared throughout the other systems.

Utilizing cellular technology and OSSl Mobile Computer Terminal (MCT) software we achieved "digital dispatch." All police call information received by a dispatcher is broadcast to every unit responding to the call for help. Dispatching of police calls is now completely capable of being voiceless. For officer safety reasons and a variety of other considerations, many calls are still voice dispatched and all calls are always digitally dispatched. As the department has grown larger, the radio frequencies continued to become busier. Implementation of digital dispatch has eliminated much of our radio traffic, accommodates "routine" communications from car to car or car to dispatch, allows the radio frequencies to be available for emergency traffic, and allows for police dispatching to be silent and not monitored by persons involved in criminal activity.



MCT has pushed our CAD, RMS and JMS systems out to the fingertips of the officers involved while they are on a call. Officers can now:

1. Digitally receive a call in their car on a laptop computer.
2. Update their status from "in route" to "arrived" to "cleared"

3. View all dispatcher notes
4. Add notes of their own
5. View call history at the address they are responding to
6. View information about persons that might be “wanted” or have court orders applying to them at the dispatched address
7. View information specific to the location they are responding to, for example hazardous materials are stored in the warehouse, etc.
8. View “hotspot” information about that address (other calls at that location within the past 48 hours)

In addition to these functions which are directly associated to their initial dispatch on a call for service, officers can also:

1. Inquire to CAD about any event since December 1999
2. Inquire to RMS about any person entered into JMS or RMS since December 1999
 - a. Officer receives all recent information about all contact with that person/vehicle.
 - b. May download a photograph of that person, if available.
3. Inquire to the national system NCIC or state system IDACS or state system BMV to check for further information about a person.
4. Make all of the above person or vehicle inquiries, with one request.
5. Message from Car to Car (any car from TCSD, LPD, WLPD or PUPD)
6. Message from Car to Dispatch (any dispatch center from TCSD, LPD, WLPD or PUPD)
7. Message to Shift Commanders of LPD whether in the car or in headquarters, or other LPD personnel, including Records and Traffic.

As an example of how these various systems work together: Dispatch receives a 9-1-1 call of a burglary in progress. 9-1-1 transfers the information into CAD, relieving the dispatcher from re-typing the information into CAD. The dispatcher enters the type of call and location of the call and assigns units to respond. The call is automatically and very quickly transmitted to all cars responding. Officers receive the call, “in-route” themselves and “arrive” themselves on the call digitally. Officers have access to all call history at the dispatched location, and can see that this location has had two alarms on the two previous nights. Officers also see that someone claiming this address, as their home address, is wanted on warrant. Officers locate a suspicious person outside the location. The person verbally identifies him or herself, but misrepresents their identity. The officer checks the identity given, finds that it is an alias name, is given the real name by RMS, and downloads the photograph (from JMS or RMS) to prove identity of the person in question. Automatically, the MCT will provide any current wanted information from NCIC, IDACS and all recent contact with law enforcement in RMS or JMS, and a drivers license check on the person queried. The subject in question is not wanted, but the officer learns that the person in question is under court order not to be within 500 feet of this residence because

of prior problems with the homeowner. The officer speaks with the occupants of the residence and while obtaining name information, recognizes a name that was provided by MCT as being "wanted on warrant." The officer finishes investigating the call, takes the wanted person to jail, and immediately that arrest information and photograph (from JMS) are available to all other cars, the call information is available to all other cars (from CAD), and once the incident is recorded in RMS that information is available to all other cars.

As part of the LPD phase of this project, the department received a "mugshot" station. This computer is identical to the mugshot station utilized at the jail and allows us to photograph persons that are not being incarcerated at the jail. These photographs are later used in many ways including photo lineups and for identification purposes. These photographs are automatically and immediately available for officers to download to their cars.

During early 2002 LPD officers were trained in Mobile Field Reporting (MFR), another component of the OSSI software package. This component complements the "digital dispatch" functions of the MCT by allowing officers to do their police reports from their vehicles. During the report process they have full access to the RMS database to use existing names, vehicles, etc from that database eliminating the need to re-enter the information for each individual report. Upon completion of the report by the reporting officer, the officer electronically submits his case to his shift supervisor. The supervisor can review case reports from his own vehicle or from inside LPD. If the supervisor determines that the report is complete, the supervisor "approves" the report, which then causes the case to be submitted to RMS. If there is a problem with the report, the supervisor can "deny" the report, which causes the case to be sent back to the original reporting officer. That officer then has access to the notes from the supervisor about any problems with the report and the report can be corrected and re-submitted.

2003 Upgrades

In 2003 the Lafayette Police Department participated in a radio upgrade program as a part of a larger project administered by Tippecanoe County E-911. The upgrade accomplished several goals, and required retiring a large number of portable radios that had been used by officers for over 15 years. The project began with a complete overhaul of the hardware at the radio system's tower site. This included the addition of a second broadcast tower on the Purdue University Campus.

Stage two of the project was the complete replacement of the computer systems at each agency's dispatch center. The LPD Communications center received a total upgrade. By reconfiguring our space we were able to increase the number of workstations while improving the workflow in the available space. State of the art ergonomically friendly workstations were installed.



XYBIX Communication Consoles were designed for the computerized dispatching environment. Each component addresses the need for organized cabling, multiple monitors, rack-

mount equipment, and efficient space planning that meets the Communication Centers workflow. XYBIX was able to customize a solution to exactly meet the needs of our department.

Each XYBIX workstation is adjustable to fit the needs and preferences of each individual operator. They may be easily adjusted to any height, whether the operator is seated or standing and each workstation has separately adjustable heating, cooling, ventilation, and lighting controls. Both the view screen and the desktop height is adjustable. City Hall, and Riehle Plaza security monitoring systems were also upgraded.



The second step also accommodated the addition of Purdue University Police and Fire to the countywide radio network.

The next phase was the reprogramming and replacement of portable and mobile radios. Approximately 78 out-dated portables were replaced at the Lafayette Police Department with new Motorola public safety equipment. The total system now supports over 3000 users, at police, fire and emergency medical services throughout Tippecanoe County.

The final step in the program is the integration of the county network into a new state system that will allow mutual aid communication between virtually any two public safety workers in the entire state. This aspect of the program which will continue throughout the first quarter of 2004, will move Indiana closer to compliance with new Homeland Security standards for emergency services communication.

Digital Imaging 2003

In addition to implementing the systems referenced above, technology at the LPD has found its way into many other areas. Digital imaging technology has almost completely replaced conventional film in the police department. During 2001 we used the Digital Cameras to photograph 530 Crime Scenes, taking approximately 4,950 photographs. As officers have become more comfortable with the digital technology they are taking advantage of them much more often. During 2003 well over 7200 digital images were taken during the investigations of criminal or traffic cases. Those 7200 images can be stored on only 5 CD's. Compare the space required to store 5 CD's with the space required to store more than 7000 printed film images.

More than 300 rolls of film (at 24 exposures per roll) would have been required to take the same pictures. In the past, thousands of dollars were spent each year on purchasing film, developing, and reprinting evidentiary photographs. With the exception of major crime scenes (which are still photographed digitally and conventionally) all police photography is now in digital format. These photographs are transmitted in digital format to the Tippecanoe County Prosecutor's office for review, without being printed. During 2002 Sgt. Quentin Robinson became the department digital photography specialist, assuming the responsibility of preserving digital evidence and producing digital evidence for court. The department has a digital "photo lab" computer that assists in many types of investigations. It is specially equipped to read nearly all media available in the computer world today.

Lafayette Police Civil Service Commission

Prior to 1971 police officers were often appointed to the department or promoted within the department as a result of political party affiliation. In an effort to place the police department outside the influences of political patronage and on a more professional plane the Lafayette City Council created the Lafayette Police Civil Service Commission in June 1971. Pursuant to the authority granted by a change in Indiana Code 1971-19-1-14.5 a five-member board comprised of citizens from Lafayette was selected. The sworn officers of the police department elect two members of the commission, two are appointed by the city council and the mayor appoints one. Members serve staggered 4-year terms.

The purpose of the commission is to oversee the rules and procedures governing the selection, termination, promotion and disciplinary matters outside the realm of the Chief of Police. Additionally the goal of the legislative act was “ . . . to improve the training and career opportunities for members of the police department, to remove the harmful effect of appointments and promotions made to the police department without regard to training, ability, and experience and to stimulate greater public interest and respect.”



Left to right; Board member David Allee; board secretary Mrs Jacki Stockment; Board president Doug Eberle, Board attorney Tom Brooks jr.

The Lafayette Police Civil Service Commission meets each month on the second Tuesday of the month. Mrs. Jacki Stockment acts as the recording secretary for the board and Mr. Thomas Brooks Jr. is legal counsel for the board. Board members at the end of December 2003 were Doug Eberle, Jack Walkey, David Allee, Rick Hobbs, and Dr. Tom Gripe.

Among their most important duties board members interview applicants to the police department in the final phase of the application process and make final choices after applicants have passed 5 previous stages through the hiring process. Board members also interview applicants for promotion within the department and promote officers based on test scores, past performance, seniority, and an interview.

The conduct of Lafayette police officers is guided by written "Rules of Conduct" as well as policy and law. When a breach of conduct is found to have occurred, an accused officer may be disciplined by the Chief of Police or by the Merit Board. The Merit Board does, however, have final review of any discipline administered by the Chief of Police.

Investigative Division



In Europe, detectives were originally employed to blend in with the populace and seek information as if they were ordinary citizens, not functionaries of the state. In 1829, with the creation of the London Metropolitan Police, uniformed police forces began to be established throughout England and Wales and the investigations of crimes fell to the constables. But their uniforms and policies kept them from blending in with the criminal underworld so, from the beginning; police administrators in most forces assigned a few constables to plainclothes detective work. For the next 100 years detectives worked hard at “blending in” with the criminal underworld. Informants and an intimate knowledge of the underworld gave early detectives the information they sought but presented other problems for police supervisors.

In the early decades of the 20th century police detective work began to evolve from offender oriented toward case oriented. In a case oriented approach to investigations a detective is assigned specific crimes or cases to investigate. With the adoption of case oriented operations a police department could measure detective performance statistically through clearance rates.

Investigating crime is an important function of modern, full-service police departments. In most medium-to-large departments in the United States, roughly 10 to 20 percent of sworn personnel are assigned to the criminal investigations section. The Lafayette Police Department falls within that range at 12%. The Investigative Division consists of seventeen Detectives assigned to the Criminal, or Juvenile sections. Captain David Payne was responsible for the operations of the division. John Withers, and Kurt Wolf commanded each respective section at the end of 2003.

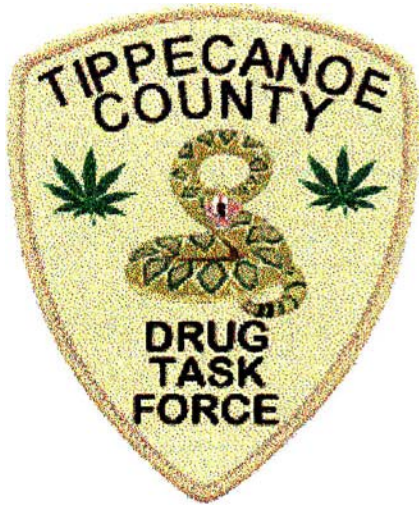
The division operates during two shifts covering daytime and evening hours and each detective is assigned an "on call" status for overnight hours on a rotating basis, unless they are assigned to special investigations or major cases that require different hours of work. The primary responsibility of the Investigative Division is to conduct in-depth investigations of major case reports including, but not limited to, death investigations, robberies, burglaries, rapes, crimes against children, thefts, frauds, identity thefts, serious batteries, auto theft, and others. The division also self-initiates investigations and develops intelligence on covert criminal activity in the Lafayette area including gambling, prostitution, and narcotics.

Each shift has an administrative assistant who acts also as a receptionist for the division. Kim Shipley is assigned as the dayshift assistant and Lisa Fairrow is assigned to the evening shift. Their duties include transcribing taped statements, typing correspondence, taking messages, assisting or directing callers, and maintaining files and statistics.

Crime seldom respects political boundaries. In the Greater Lafayette area criminals may live in one jurisdiction and commit crimes in any or all of the other 5 major police jurisdictions. During 2001 the investigation of the John Barce kidnapping/homicide conducted by a multi jurisdictional task force typifies the jurisdictional cooperation necessary to combat modern crime. Several members of the detective division spent many hours working on this case. During 2002 a homicide investigation involved close cooperation with police departments in Illinois.

Lafayette Police Detectives work closely with the Prosecutors Office, Child Protective Services, Tippecanoe County Probation Department, and a broad spectrum of local, state, and federal law enforcement agencies including U.S. Secret Service, F. B. I., I.N.S. D.E.A. and A. T. F. In addition many of the detectives maintain membership in or act in an advisory capacity to many local agencies and organizations including Hartford House, Coalition for a Drug Free Tippecanoe County, Tippecanoe Child Abuse Prevention Council, Tippecanoe Anti-Gang Coalition, Youth Service Center Committee, The Greater Lafayette Bank Fraud Committee, Indiana Bankers Association, and the Northern Indiana Postal Fraud Alliance among others. Coordinated efforts among and between law enforcement agencies and non-law enforcement agencies frequently offer more complete solutions than could be achieved by law enforcement efforts alone.

Narcotics Investigations



In an effort to better serve the community in its efforts to stop illicit drug use and distribution in Tippecanoe County the Lafayette Police department teamed with members of other area police departments and the Tippecanoe County Prosecutors office in 1996 to form the Tippecanoe County Drug Task Force. Currently two Lafayette Police officers are assigned to DTF on a full time basis.

Those who are involved in illicit drug traffic are highly mobile and may live or work in one jurisdiction while making purchases or sales of illicit drugs in another jurisdiction. Because of that mobility it has been very important for the 5 police agencies and the county prosecutors office to work in close cooperation with one another in a joint effort to fight these crimes. The DTF has continued to be successful in that effort.

Through the use of informants, controlled and undercover drug transactions and other investigative techniques these detectives compile information that lead to the arrest and prosecution of persons in violation of our drug statutes.

The following information has been compiled for 2003 through statistics from the Lafayette Police Department and the Tippecanoe County Drug Task Force. During the 2003 calendar year the Lafayette Police Department made a total of 883 drug-related arrests while the DTF made additional arrests.

Another important aspect of the war on drugs is the seizure of drugs and assets from suspects. During 2003 LPD officers seized marijuana with a street value of more than \$210,000, cocaine and crack cocaine with a street value of nearly \$20,000, Meth and Amphetamines with a street value of nearly \$17,000. In addition 11,618 dosage units of prescription narcotics and other drugs were seized. Those items have a minimum street value of about \$25,000. In addition cash and other assets were seized during 2003.

The war on drugs is one that we cannot afford to loose. Drug and drug related problems create many kinds of calls for police service. Many studies have shown that higher drug activity creates higher rates of many other kinds of crime as well as the increased need for social services. The men and women of the Lafayette Police Department and the Tippecanoe County Drug Task Force take pride in working with and for the community in our efforts to win that war.

Major Crimes, Rates, and Clearance Rates

Each year the FBI publishes a report based on crime rates and clearance rates nation wide. The figures come from the Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) submitted to the FBI each month by over 17,000 city, county, and state police departments across the country. The UCR program was established in 1929 in an effort to provide a reliable set of criminal statistics for use in law enforcement administration, operation and management; however, its data have over the years become one of the country's leading social indicators. Information generated by the UCR is widely used by sociologists, legislators, municipal planners, and the media.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation defines *Crime Index Offenses*, more commonly referred to as major offenses, for statistical purposes. There are eight categories of crimes, four of which are classified as **property crime** and four that are classified as **violent crime**. Those classified as *Property Crimes* are burglary, larceny/theft, motor vehicle theft and arson. Robbery, aggravated assault, forcible rape, and murder are classified as *Violent Crimes*. Both national and local totals reflect only those crimes known to law enforcement agencies. The Crime Index Offenses reported do not represent all crime in the country but the categories selected for reporting provide a balanced, fair, and comprehensive overview of trends nationwide.

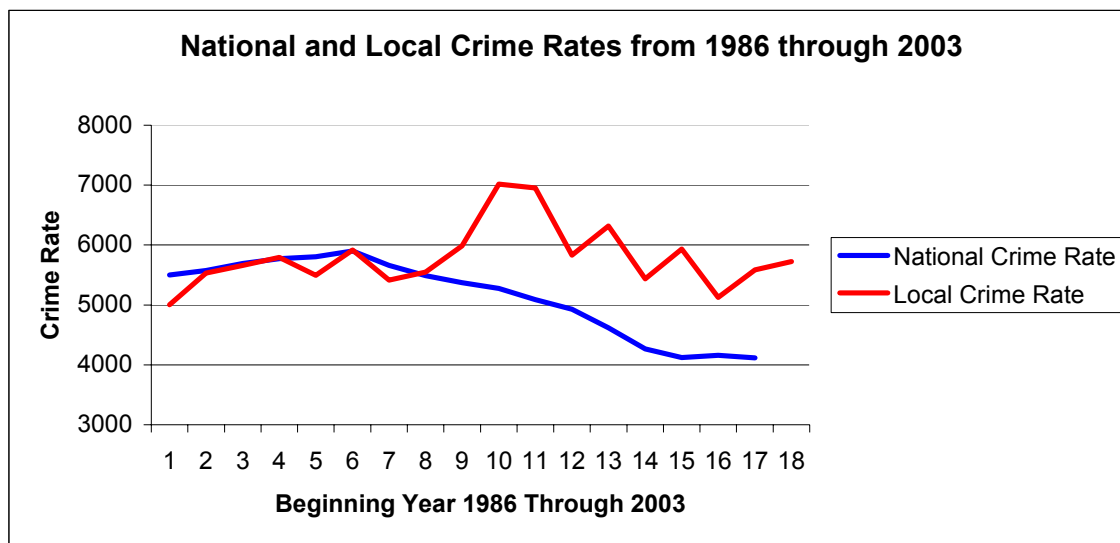
The raw crime numbers reported to the FBI and published in their annual *Crime In the United States* would provide very little useful information if it were not converted into **Crime Rates**. The Crime Rate (Also sometimes referred to as the Crime Index) is a way to measure crime in relation to population. It is usually expressed as a ratio of crimes per 100,000 inhabitants. Without such a conversion of the raw numbers it would be impossible to compare communities or the success of law enforcement efforts in those different communities. Communities as different as Lafayette, Delphi, and Gary, Indiana, Fairfax County, VA, Atlanta, GA, or Santa Cruz County, Arizona all report vastly different raw numbers to the FBI. At the same time the populations of those communities are vastly different as well. By converting the number of actual crimes into crimes per 100,000 we can make both fair and meaningful comparisons between the communities. Communities can also compare their rates to the nation as a whole, and examine long-term trends.

Population estimates used for Lafayette for 2003 were 60,400. The calculation for figuring the crime rate is the actual number of offenses reported multiplied by 1.65565.

Chart 1, shown below illustrates the overall crime rates for both Lafayette and the nation as a whole for the years of 1986 through 2003. The blue line represents the overall Crime rates on a National level while the red line represents the overall Crime Rates for Lafayette. These represent the totals for all 8 Crime Index Offenses. It should be pointed out that any measurement of a very large population always has fewer extreme peaks and valleys than measurements taken from a much smaller population. We see that demonstrated clearly in Chart 1. One can draw some basic conclusions upon viewing Chart 1. The national Crime Index peaked in 1991 following many years of steady increase but has declined each year since 1991. In Lafayette the Crime Index did not peak until 1995 but since that time we have followed the national trend downward. The Rate for 2003 showed a slight increase for the second year in a row but it remains well below our peak crime rate of just over 7000 in 1995.

The reduction between 1995 and 2001 represents a 27% decline in the local rate while the decline in the national rate for the same period was about 22%. Nationally the Crime Index consists of 12% violent crime and 88% property crime. In Lafayette during 2003 the overall crime rate consisted of 7.05% violent crimes.

Chart 1

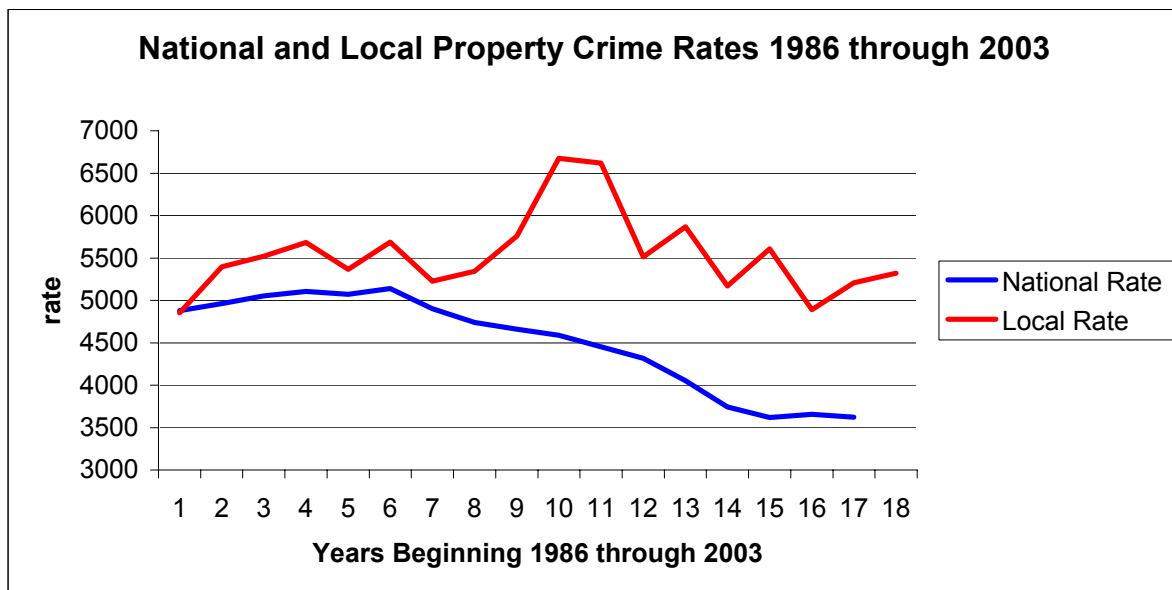


As seen in [Chart 2](#) (below) the Property crime rates and trends for Lafayette mirror the dips and peaks seen in [Chart 1](#). Because the 4 property crimes of Larceny (theft), Burglary, Auto Theft, and Arson account for the vast majority of all crimes they influence the trend line much more than the 4 violent crimes of Murder, Rape, Robbery, and Aggravated Assault who's total numbers are much lower. Theft alone accounted for 71% of all reported crimes in Lafayette during 2003. Nationally, crimes of Larceny/theft account for nearly 60% of the total crime reported.

An examination of the property crime rates for Lafayette in comparison to the national rates for property crimes since 1986 show Lafayette has had higher than national average rates since 1986, however, since 1995 those rates have trended downward and our property crime rate in 2001 was as low as it was in 1986. Each of the past two years has seen a slight increase in the property crime rate locally.

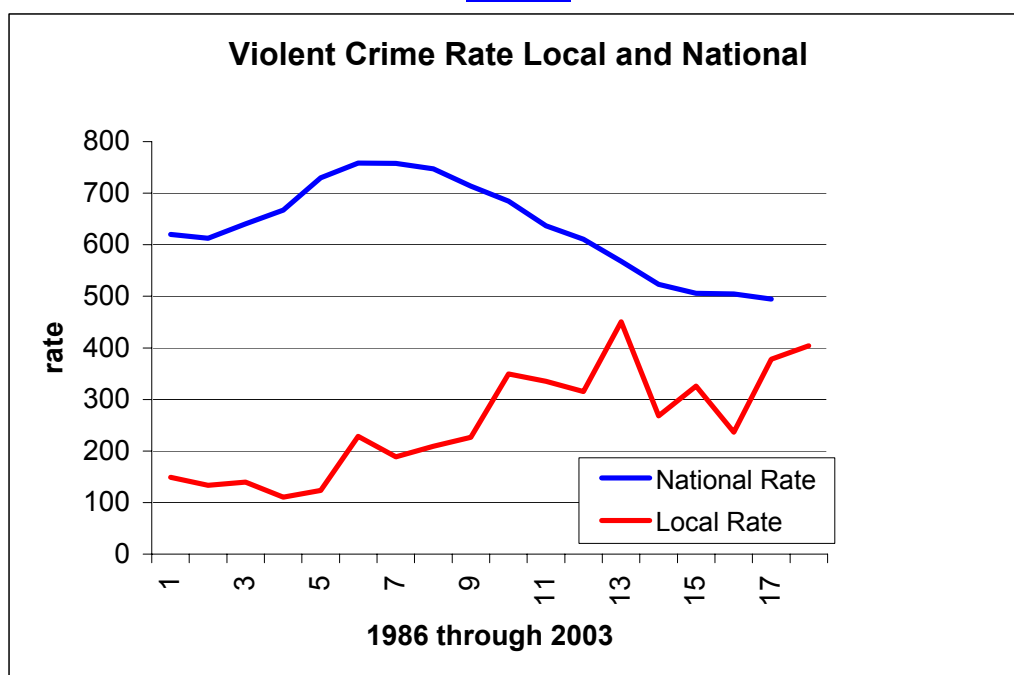
Determining a reason for the difference in the property crime rates between Lafayette and the nation as a whole is difficult. Many things influence the occurrence of crime in a community. Population has no influence on rates since they are adjusted to even out population figures between areas. There are no such adjustments for changes in population demographics and the many changes that rapid growth brings to a community, the state of the economy, police response to crime, public response to crime, and other factors that have an effect on the occurrence of crime.

[Chart 2](#)



Crime rate comparisons for violent crimes indicate that during 1997 Lafayette had a rate of 315 per 100,000 inhabitants while the national average was 611. Nationally the trend of violent crime has been downward since record highs at the beginning of the previous decade. Locally violent crime has trended slowly upward but still remains well below national averages. It is important to remember that the actual number of reported violent crimes makes up a very small percentage (7%) of all crime reported locally.

[Chart 3](#)



SHOULD WE WORRY

The previous three charts comparing local crime rates and national crime rates might seem to be cause for some alarm. Closer evaluation of those charts with an understanding of the methods used to gather crime statistics, and some knowledge of how other departments operate provide a less worrisome view of local numbers. For the United States, violent crime has accounted for 12 to 13 percent of the total crime reported to police during each of the past five years. In Lafayette the percent of all crime that is classified as violent crime has always been much lower than the national average and this continues to be the case. During 1998 violent crimes as a percent of total crime peaked in Lafayette at 7.1% and then declined to 4.9%, 5.4 %, and 4.6% during 1999, 2000, and 2001

respectively. During 2003 violent crime increased to 7.05% of all crime reported to our department, which remains well below the national average of 12.1% In As stated elsewhere in this report, it is important to remember that there will always be many more peaks and valleys in a chart that is based on a small number of local incidents. It is often very difficult, if not impossible, to draw meaningful conclusions about trends from one year to the next when a small number of events can cause what appears to be a major rise or dip along a chart.

The only crimes included in the Uniform Crime Reports are those known to (reported) police. A recent Justice Department survey reports that as many as half of all violent crime may not be reported to any police agency and only about one third of all property crimes are reported. This is probably even truer in very large metropolitan areas. Many reasons can be cited for under reporting. The perception by victims that little or no good will come of the efforts they make to report the crimes, apprehension by some victims to draw the attention of the criminal justice system to themselves or even the fact that many police departments discourage reporting, either intentionally or unintentionally.

Some departments require the victims of minor property crimes to “mail in” such reports or to make such reports in person at a precinct. The Lafayette Police Department makes every effort to document and record each complaint received from citizens, no matter how trivial they may seem. While it is the desire of this department to continue door-to-door service for the community it may have worked to our disadvantage in the gathering and reporting of UCR statistics.

We feel that one of the factors that can affect local crime rates is the overall strength and health of the police department. Strength is simply the numbers of sworn officers. That can be calculated as a simple number or as a ratio of police officers per 1000 citizens. Judging the health of the police department would require the measurement of such things as department training, evaluating the equipment and facilities in which we work, morale, policing philosophy, leadership, community relations and a host of other, more intangible factors that either boost or hinder department effectiveness against crime. The Lafayette Police Department has set goals and established both long and short-term goals in dealing with both the growth of the city and the growth of the department. One immediate goal of the department is to reach a ratio of at least 2 officers per 1000 population as soon as is practical.

Clearance Rates

For purposes of the UCR, a law enforcement agency clears (solves) an offense when at least one person is arrested, charged with the commission of the offense, and is then turned over to the court for prosecution.

Another method of clearing an offense is by *exceptional* means. When some element beyond law enforcement control precludes the placing of formal charges against the offender an *exceptional clearance* may be taken. Examples of such a case might include the death of the offender before they are tried for the offense, the victims refusal to cooperate with prosecution after the offender is identified, or the denial of extradition because the offender has been charged with a crime in another jurisdiction and is being held there.

The Lafayette Police Department has consistently had a higher than average clearance rate. For example, in 1984 the clearance rate for the Lafayette Police Department was 26.7% while the national average was 21%. In fact, since 1984 the clearance rate for the nation has remained at or near 21% while the clearance rate for the Lafayette Police Department has ranged from 24.2% to 37.7%.

During both 2001 and 2002 the Lafayette Police enjoyed an overall clearance rate of 27%, compared to the national clearance rate of 20%. During 2003 our clearance rate increased slightly to 29%. All 30 reported rape cases were solved during 2003 in addition to three other cases from 2002; Forty-eight percent of the robberies and ninety-seven percent of the aggravated assaults were cleared. Clearances for crimes against persons are generally higher than property crimes as crimes against persons are often given more intensive investigative efforts and the victims and or witnesses can frequently identify the perpetrators.

The department is proud of these figures. This consistently high clearance rate is the result of the training, hard work, and dedication of the officers and detectives of this department. Complete and careful investigations are the rule, not the exception at the Lafayette Police Department.

CHART 4
MONTHLY & TOTAL REPORTED MAJOR CRIMES FOR 2003
WITH NUMBER AND PERCENT CLEARED

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL	# CLEAR	% CLEAR
HOMICIDE						1							1	1	100%
RAPE	1	1	6	2	5	-3	5	3	1	1	7	1	30	33	110%
ROBERRY	7	2	5	5	7	3	7	5	5	9	4	5	64	31	48%
AGGR ASLT	5	9	13	8	14	14	19	18	16	11	11	11	149	145	97%
BURGLARY	40	32	52	34	58	34	57	66	72	55	55	48	603	102	17%
LARCENY	171	133	211	203	215	251	274	210	204	220	182	188	2462	653	27%
AUTO THEFT	7	8	9	9	11	12	22	14	14	10	20	6	142	46	32%
ARSON		2		1	1					2		2	8	3	38%
2003 Totals	231	187	296	262	311	312	384	316	312	308	279	261	3459		29%
# Cleared	67	68	105	72	86	73	98	111	82	77	86	89		1014	
% Cleared	29%	34%	35%	26%	28%	23%	26%	35%	26%	25%	31%	34%	Overall % clear		29%
2002 Totals	235	227	252	270	299	328	313	347	323	255	235	283	3367	% Clear	27%

The numbers in this chart are the **raw numbers** of crimes reported to our department during 2003. This chart and Charts 5 & 6 on the following page represent the bulk of the raw data that was supplied to the FBI by our department during 2003. The ten page UCR monthly reports that we submit further break down this data. For example: reported robberies are divided into seven sub-categories, thefts into three sub-categories based on values and nine sub-categories based on nature. In addition information is collected on Law Enforcement Officers Killed or Assaulted, arrest statistics including total numbers by charge as well as by age, sex, race, and ethnic origin of persons arrested. In the past much of the compilation of the UCR involved manual counting by Records Clerks. Our current Records management software automates this report.

It would be beyond the nature and scope of this report to include all the sub-categories from the UCR reports. For that reason only the most basic totals are included here. That does not imply that this report is incomplete. This chart ([Chart 4](#)) could be considered the “report card” for the Lafayette Police Department for calendar year 2003.

Chart 5 and Chart 6 both deal with the cost of crime in our community and measure in another way the effectiveness of police investigations based on the values of items recovered. Nationally the aggregate value of stolen items was over \$15 billion dollars during calendar year 2000. Values of stolen property in Lafayette during 2001 were over \$1.9 million, a figure that was down from \$2.2 million the prior year. Locally the trend downward continued during 2002 with an aggregate loss of \$1.7 million but increased slightly to \$1.8 million during 2003. In Lafayette each crime occurrence had an average dollar lost value of \$667

during 2001, \$522 during 2002, and \$513 for 2003. Nearly 30% of all property stolen in Lafayette during 2003 was recovered (based on value). Nationally about 35% of all stolen property (based on value) is recovered by a police agency.

Property Classifications & Value of Stolen and Recovered Property 2002 & 2003

CHART 5

Stolen Property	Value of Property Stolen 2002	Value of Property Stolen 2003	Value Recovered 2002	Value Recovered 2003
MONEY	201,394	242,390	13,639	26,344
JEWELRY	146,287	105,865	42,854	13,639
CLOTHING	52,888	55,975	16,697	25,445
MOTOR VEHICLES	696,432	739,003	396,142	381,796
OFFICE EQUIPMENT	63,176	49,338	7,052	5,570
TV, RADIO, ETC	234,887	285,562	15,160	18,052
FIREARMS	14,067	6,920	1,650	1,325
HOUSEHOLDS	29,240	29,745	3,385	4,301
CONSUMABLE	18,005	20,113	3,773	4,904
MISCELLANEOUS	319,651	326,732	20,084	69,313
TOTAL Dollar Values	1,776,027	1,861,643	520,436	550,689

The national figures from 2002 show an average loss of \$1549 for each instance of Burglary, while the average loss in Lafayette was \$665 in 2002 and 586 during 2003. On the national level each instance of Larceny/Theft had an average loss of \$699 while the average loss in Lafayette was \$298 during 2002 and \$307 last year. The average loss for each of our reported auto thefts last year was \$4908, up slightly from \$4880 reported in 2002. The average loss reported for robberies was \$873 last year, a drop from \$922 reported during 2002. .

The total financial loss reported to our department showed an increase from the figure reported during 2002, but still below the 2001 figure and below national averages of reported losses per instance. The average loss figures reported to our department and the averages one derives from national numbers

are probably not indicative of a major difference in the nature of crime between Lafayette and other places. It is not likely that burglars in Lafayette are routinely stealing items of less value than the “average” burglar in other places. The more likely scenario is that the Lafayette Police department receives reports of more instances of crime with little or no loss reported simply because we encourage full reporting by all victims of crime and in general our population is more likely to report crimes, no matter how insignificant they may seem. It is our position that even though full reporting involves more effort on our part, (from receiving to investigating to recording) we would prefer to have this more complete and accurate reporting and feel that even small incidents are an important quality of life issue for our community.

CHART 6

VALUE OF PROPERTY LOSS BY CRIME CATEGORY

Property Loss By Crime	2001	2002	2003
HOMICIDE			
RAPE			
ROBBERY	\$ 38,745	\$ 31,886	\$ 55,854
BURGLARY	\$373,116	\$415,307	\$ 353,601
LARCENY-THEFT	\$ 781,355	\$706,362	\$ 755,164
AUTO THEFT	\$ 717,193	\$622,472	\$ 697,009
TOTALS	\$1,910,409	\$1,776,027	\$ 1,861,628

2003 ARREST REPORT CHART 7

CHARGE	ADULT	JUVENILE	TOTAL
A&B	141	99	240
A&B ON POLICE	19	1	20
AGGR ASSLT	39	11	50
AUTO LAW VIOL	306	33	339
BURGLARY	50	12	62
CARRYING CONCEALED WEAPON	2		2
CONTRIBUTING DELINQUENCY MINOR	8		8
CONTEMPT OF COURT	30		30
CONVERSION	1		1
CURFEW VIOL		5	5
DISORDERLY CONDUCT	33	84	117
DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE	329	3	332
EMBEZZLEMENT	4		4
FALSE REPORT	58	9	67
FIREARMS VIOLATION	7	1	8
FORGERY	21	2	23
FRAUD	15	1	16
HOMICIDE	2		2
INCORRIGIBLE		6	6
ISS FRAUD CHECKS	89		89
LEAVING SCENE OF ACCIDENT	110	7	117
LIQUOR LAW VIOLATION	126	95	221
NARCOTICS	338	68	406
OFFENSE AGAINST FAMILY AND CHILD	2		2
PAROLE VIOLATION	1		1
POSSESSION STOLEN PROPERTY	11	11	22
PUBLIC INDECENCY	4	1	5
PUBLIC INTOXICATION	330	2	332
RAPE	3		3
RECKLESS DRIVING	9	5	14
RESISTING ARREST AND OFFICER	30	12	42
ROBBERY	38	11	49
RUNAWAY		163	163
SEX OFFENSE	27	6	33
THEFT	447	325	772
THREAT	12	12	24
TRESPASS	16	4	20
VANDALISM	4	26	30
VEHICLE TAKING	15	6	21
VIOL CITY ORD		2	2
VIOL PROB	6		6
WARRANT REARRESTS	1219	31	1250
WEAPONS VIOLATION	2		2
SUB TOTAL	3904	1054	4958
FUGITIVES	363	18	381
GRAND TOTAL	4267	1072	5339

Ten-Year Arrest Statistics Adult and Juvenile Arrests Compared Percent of Change from year to year.

CHART 8

YEAR	Total	Adult	% Total	Juvenile	% Total	From Previous Year	
						#change	%change
1994	3221	2080	65%	1141	35%	-53	-2%
1995	3486	2185	63%	1301	37%	265	8%
1996	4050	2742	68%	1308	32%	564	16%
1997	4149	2899	70%	1250	30%	99	4%
1998	4136	2970	72%	1166	28%	-13	0%
1999	3412	2587	76%	825	24%	-724	0%
2000	5434	4287	79%	1147	21%	2022	59%
2001	5760	4677	81%	1066	19%	326	6%
2002	5817	4721	81%	1096	19%	57	1%
2003	5335	4267	80%	1072	20%	-482	-8%
10 YR TOTAL	44800	33415	75%	11372	25%		
Average	4480	3341	75%	1137	25%		
Total arrests for 2003 were 66% greater than at the beginning of the ten year period.							

There are many ways to evaluate any given set of figures. Chart 8 breaks down the Lafayette Police Department arrest figures for the previous ten-year period and compares numbers of adults arrested to numbers of juveniles arrested. The raw numbers are shown for adult and juvenile arrests and in addition those numbers are then shown as a percent of the total arrest figure for each year. The two columns on the right of the chart indicate the change in total number of persons arrested from one year to the next. The arrest figures from 2003 reflect an 8% decline from the total arrests in 2002 but it is a 66% increase in the total numbers arrested compared to 1994.

During the past decade the Lafayette Police Department has arrested nearly 45,000 persons. Seventy-five percent of those have been adults and twenty-five percent have been juveniles. During the early part of the last decade and before, Juveniles averaged about one third of all arrests, since 1995 that trend has been sharply down. Nationwide, adults accounted for 83.5 percent of persons arrested in 2002 (the latest year for which figures are available).

A Note on Dispositions and Convictions

The criminal justice system consists of several agencies besides the police department. To complete their work each branch of the criminal justice system must rely on the work done by every other part. The success of the criminal justice system as a whole depends on the co-operation of each branch and all agencies involved.

Depending on the specifics of each case and the age of the offender several other agencies might ultimately be involved in a case, including the Tippecanoe County Prosecutors office, Public Defenders office, any one of seven courts, the Tippecanoe County Probation Department, Welfare Department, several social service agencies or other police agencies.

Each of the 5339 arrests made by the Lafayette Police department during 2003 can be tracked through the criminal justice system to the conclusion of the case. From the time of arrest to the ultimate disposition of the case several months frequently pass and often more than a year may pass. This time lag may be attributed to crowded court dockets and an understaffed criminal justice system in Tippecanoe County. Disposition of the arrest is defined as the arrested suspect being charged in court and then being found either guilty or innocent, or prosecution being declined on the arrested suspect. All cases that have not proceeded through the criminal justice system to that point are considered to be "pending". Another type of pending case is one in which an arrest has not been made but a case has been forwarded to the Prosecutors Office requesting a warrant be issued for a suspect. At the time of the writing of this report more than 100 cases were pending in such a manner and some of those were submitted as long ago as January 2000.

It is important to remember that there are more than 5 other police agencies (more than 300 police officers) feeding criminal cases into the Tippecanoe County Criminal Justice system and that thousands of lesser charges (traffic infractions) are also submitted by each of those police agencies on top of the arrest types shown in Chart 7. All criminal cases compete for resources (time, docket space, manpower, etc) with all the civil proceedings filed through the County Courts System. While police agencies throughout the county have seen tremendous growth over the last decade in an effort to better serve the public and to deal with a growing population, the growth of the other branches of the criminal justice system have lagged behind.

Uniform Division



Patrol Commander: Captain Tony Roswarski Retired December 2003

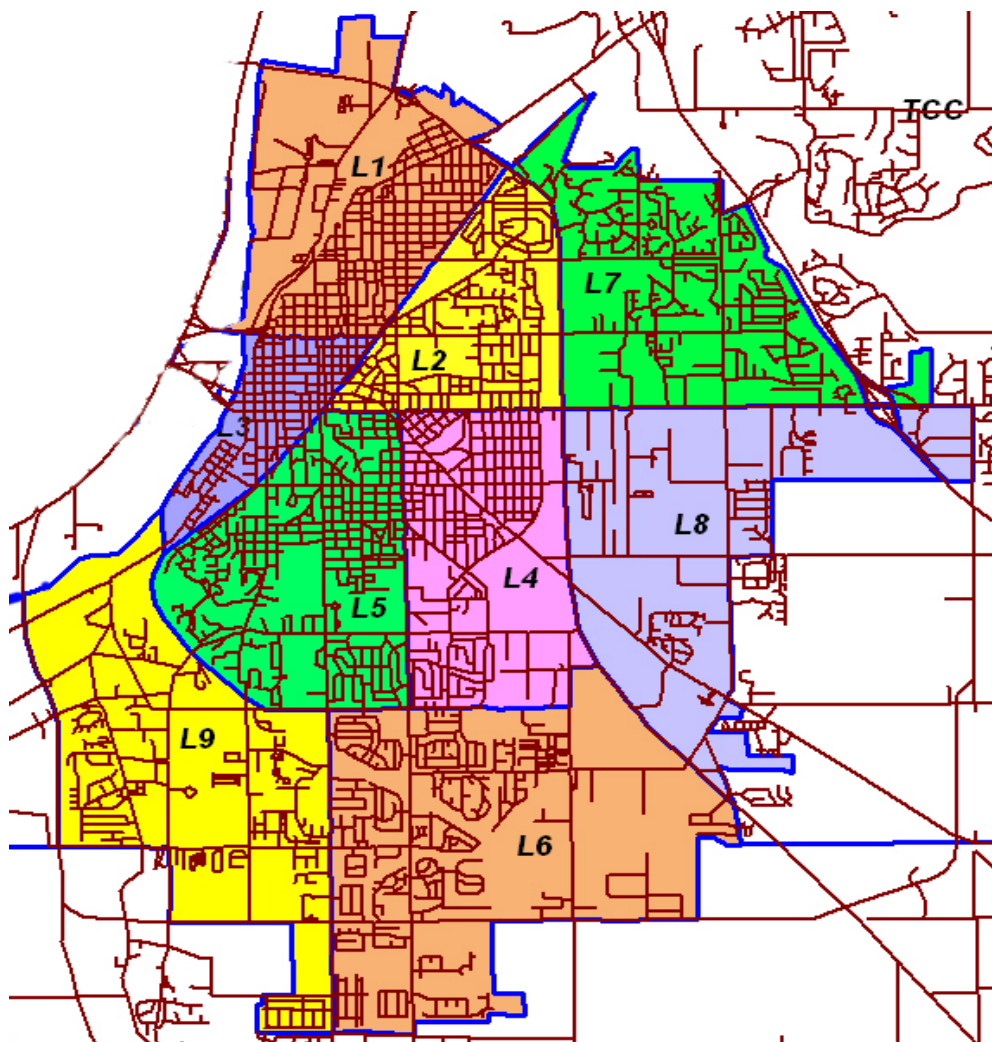
The primary duty of the officers assigned to the Uniform Division is to respond to calls for assistance. Uniform Division personnel also conduct preliminary investigations, investigate traffic accidents, and enforce traffic and criminal codes. In addition Uniform personnel serve a crime prevention and deterrence role while on routine patrol in one of the patrol districts. Captain Anthony M. Roswarski was responsible for operations of the Uniform Division until his retirement in December 2003.

Since the inception of modern police theory and practice about 150 years ago actual patrol function has undergone many remarkable changes. At the same time, however, patrol officers have remained “master generalists” and are still expected to handle competently a mind-boggling mix of calls. Within a week’s tour of duty a single officer might be dispatched to calls involving lost or found property, woman screaming, assist an invalid, deranged or disoriented person, family fight, missing person, bar fight, abandoned vehicle, dog bite, loud music, parking problem, reckless driving, bomb threat, burglar alarm, shots fired, traffic accident, landlord-tenant dispute, suspicious person or vehicle, homicide, suicide, or barking dog. Patrol officers maintain closer contact with the public than any other section of the police department and the way in which they handle these “routine” calls determine the public satisfaction with their police department. Patrol officers typically are first responders to emergency situations.

Despite care taken by communications personnel to alert officers to the circumstances they are about to encounter, patrol officers often face undefined and unpredictable situations. In addition to responding to a variety of complaints each officer is expected to initiate work on their own. Traffic enforcement would be the most typical area in which officers “self initiate” work. Other kinds of self-initiated work could be checking the security of businesses during the overnight hours, which is a duty of police officers as old as police service itself.

Patrol Officers work 8 hour shifts and may be assigned to one of 9 patrol districts, or as a “general” unit not assigned to a specific area. The size, shape and location of Police Patrol Districts are based on diverse criteria. Population, call history, and geographic barriers are all used to determine how a district appears on the map and district boundaries can be adjusted with new information or changes in physical barriers. The removal of the N&S railroad corridor that formerly ran at an angle through town has already resulted in some adjustments of historic district boundaries and further adjustments may happen in the future.

Lafayette Police Districts



During 2003 the CAD system logged 71,478 calls in more than 100 categories. That represents over 5000 more calls than 2001 and about 10,000 more than 1996. Those calls include both calls that originate with a public complaint as well as officer-initiated calls. While it is not possible to determine the exact number of fire calls also attended by police patrol units it is not uncommon for police units to respond to these calls. In fact, the vast majority of all calls routed through our communications section involve our Patrol Division either directly or indirectly as in a situation where our officers back up another department. It is important, also, to remember that as many as 35 to 45 percent of all calls have two and sometimes more officers responding which has the effect of increasing by that percent the **apparent number** of calls answered by patrol officers.

The Lafayette Police Department strives to be responsive to the needs of the citizens we serve. One measure of our success is the amount of time citizens must wait for a patrol officer after requesting our service. The computer aided dispatch software can calculate and retain Response Time for calls received and provide reports, which can keep administrators informed, and alert commanders to possible problems with response time. Another benefit of this software is that it can automatically assign a priority rating of 1 through 8 to any call based on pre-established criteria. Recent studies have shown that response time from police usually does not become an issue as long as callers are informed "up front" what to expect. With that knowledge our dispatchers can inform callers and direct officers to the highest priority calls first. The system tracks more than 100 different types of calls but in an effort to display some statistically meaningful data, response times were collected for some of the common kinds of calls over a 12-month period ending December 31, 2003. These numbers serve as an example of the different responses to calls of differing priority or nature.

NATURE OF CALL	AverageResponse time in seconds
Robbery	144
Personal Injury Accident	183
Fights in Progress	195
Shots Fired or Heard	203
Alarm	237
Noise Complaints	381
Burglary	479
Suspicious Persons	509
Shoplifter	520
Theft of property	548
Private Property Parking Comp	774

Some of the selected call types are those that citizens would normally expect an expedited time response from a patrol officer while some are of a lower priority nature. High priority calls are generally associated with a potentially life threatening situation whereas a complaint to investigate a crime or incident which has long since ended will rank much lower in priority. Reports of crimes "in progress" result in faster response times than "after the fact" reports. While we strive to serve each citizen request in a timely manner we believe the public understands that some complaints may not be addressed as rapidly as others.

For all calls received by our department during 2003 the average response time was 7 minutes. Depending on the available manpower, weather, traffic, driving distance for the dispatched units, total numbers of calls already being investigated and the seriousness of those calls, it is possible that some non-priority calls may not be serviced by a patrol officer for at least 15 min. or longer under unusually busy conditions.

Average response time to a personal injury accident during 2003 was 0:03:03*. Fight in progress calls and shots fired or heard had average response times of 0:03:15 and 0:03:23 respectively. Response time for all 50-robbery calls was 0:02:24. Reports of suspicious persons had an average response time of 0:08:29 while a noise complaint; a loud stereo for example, had an average response time of 0:06:21. The average response time for all 606 shoplifting calls during 2003 was 0:08:40. Usually when the police department is called about a shoplifting complaint a suspect has already been apprehended by a store security officer and is being detained at the store without problems. A lower priority call such as a parking complaint, of which there were over 1200 last year, averaged just over 10 minutes for an officer to arrive on scene. In reality the times recorded by the CAD software for life threatening types of calls often appear longer than the "real" times. Officers are often dispatched on calls such as that even before a dispatcher enters any fields in the software application to start the clock on the call.

* Average response times shown in (hours:minutes:seconds) format.



Traffic enforcement, accident investigation, traffic studies, and record keeping pertaining to traffic matters are a function of the Patrol Division Traffic Section. Lt. Jeanette Bennett is commander of the Traffic Section. Sgt. Max Smith, Officer Tim Bonner, Chief Traffic Clerk Kelly Fohr, and Traffic Clerk Phyllis Austin are the other members of the Traffic Section. Both Sgt. Smith and Officer Bonner are certified Accident Reconstructionists. The goal of the Traffic section is to promote the free and safe flow of pedestrian and vehicular traffic throughout the city.

Some of the specific duties of the Traffic Section fall into the following categories.

Records: Records of all parking violations, traffic crash reports, infractions, ordinance violations, bicycle licenses, and taxi cab inspections are kept by the Traffic Section. Information is computerized, and data can be searched and cross referenced by numerous criteria such as location, time, date, driver information, owners or by other means.

Safety: Traffic safety is advanced in local schools and community civic groups by educational presentations. The Traffic Section also administers the School Crossing Guard program as well as providing training to officers of the department on traffic law and safety updates.

Liaison: The Traffic Section acts as liaison with local, state, and federal traffic safety and planning agencies including, Area Plan and Indiana Department of Transportation. The Traffic Section addresses public questions concerning traffic problem areas and handles complaints of various traffic related ordinance violations. Traffic crash data is charted and recorded. Information compiled by the Traffic Section is often reported along with specific recommendations to the Traffic Commission, Common Council, Engineers Office, Board of Public Works and Safety, the Tippecanoe County Area Plan Commission and both state and federal agencies.

Traffic Enforcement

Since 1990 when there were 91,706 vehicles registered in Tippecanoe County our department has worked hard to keep pace with growing traffic congestion. During 1995 the number of registered vehicles increased to 103,596. More than 107,000 vehicles were registered in Tippecanoe County during 1998 and nearly 110,000 vehicles were registered in Tippecanoe County during 2000. Police response to this growth has been increased enforcement of traffic codes.

Enforcement action is generally accepted as a means to reduce traffic accidents and local statistics would bear that out. Simply put, when the motoring public expects enforcement they drive slower and more cautiously. While the amount of enforcement is important the amount in relation to the vehicles using the road is even more important. For example, 10 enforcement contacts in a population of only 100 drivers would amount to a significant percent of the total and it would be expected that some moderation of driving practices would result. Those same 10 traffic stops would be much less significant in a population of 10,000 drivers.

A thriving economy brings additional traffic into our city from outlying areas for employment, shopping, entertainment or social reasons. Additionally there are thousands of extra vehicles belonging to Purdue students who reside with-in Tippecanoe County during the school year but whose vehicles are registered elsewhere. When motorists complain that traffic seems worse than it did a few years ago it is not their imagination.

Traffic law enforcement is viewed by the public as one of the most common tasks associated with the police department. The high profile nature of a traffic stop is a reminder to all motorists to obey the rules of the road. Increasing traffic volume creates many challenges for both motorists and police officers charged with enforcement of the traffic laws. We consider traffic safety a partnership between the motoring public and ourselves. Drivers must share responsibility for a system that strives to move large numbers of people in both a safe and efficient manner.

The following chart lists traffic arrests for 2003 broken down by the most common kinds of charges. Total numbers include felony, misdemeanor, and infraction charges. Results of the previous five years are also shown for comparison.

Lt. Jeanette Bennett continued to coordinate special traffic projects funded by state and federal grants during 2003. These special projects were directed toward seatbelt compliance or O.W.I. enforcement.

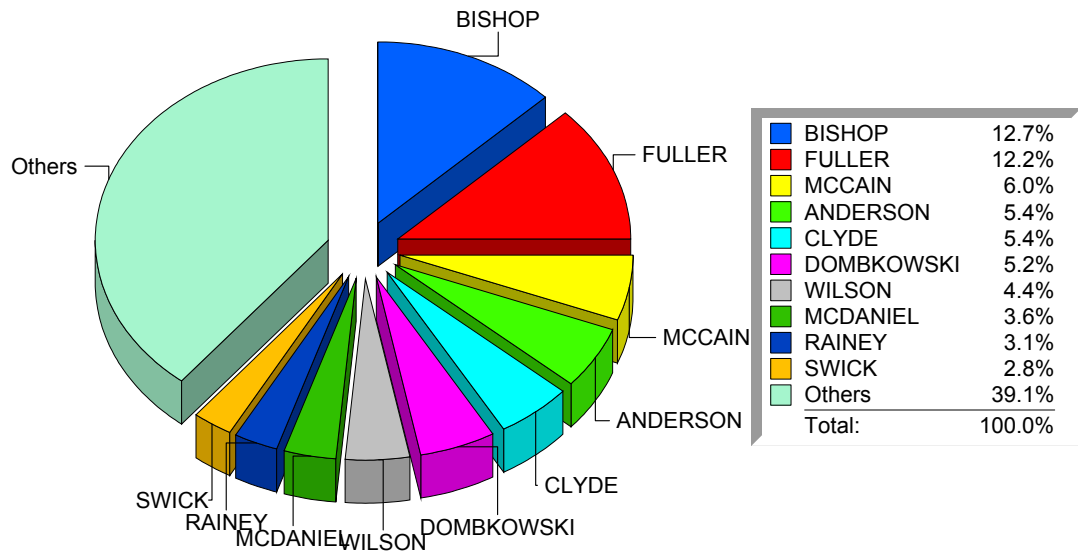
Special enforcement projects not only raised the awareness of the general public and encouraged compliance but they also had the effect of increasing overall traffic enforcement, even among officers who were not directly involved in the projects.

Traffic Tickets Issued by Type

Chart 9

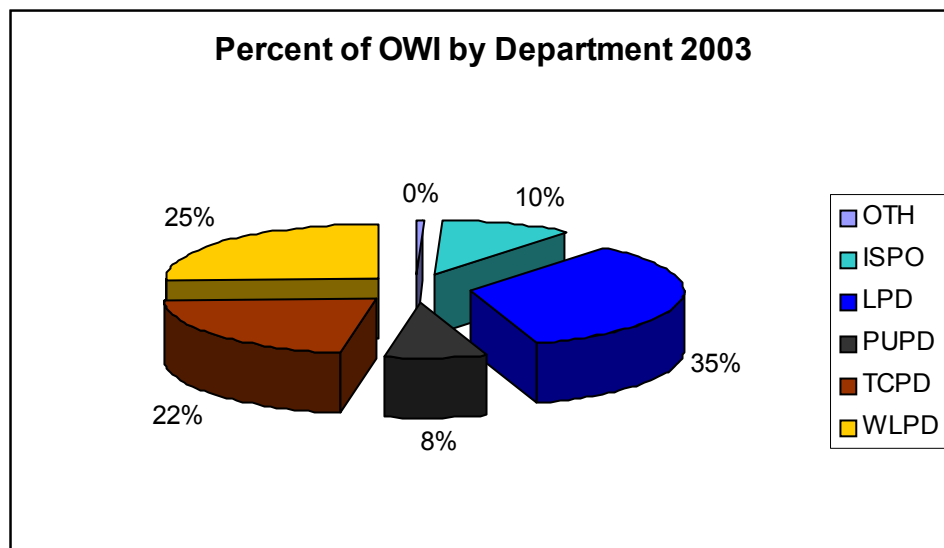
Type of Violation	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
License/Registration/Insurance	New category not previously counted separately.					1528	1379	1193
Seat Belt/Child Restraint	New category not previously counted separately.					4453	3040	2181
Leaving the Scene	140	141	170	132	160	96	157	87
All Alcohol Related Charges	299	302	514	273	477	538	642	552
Speeding	1074	1033	861	1341	2125	1829	1372	1099
Disregarding Signal	195	227	206	269	382	434	145	355
Disregarding Stop Sign	184	202	128	118	260	246	246	256
Other State and Local Traffic Violations	1097	1374	1718	1501	3898	852	242	1417
Total traffic arrests	3550	3942	4046	4178	8001	9976	7223	7140
941 Misdemeanor charges have been shown in the above category totals to provide more information in this report on the traffic statistics but since they are counted on the general arrest page elsewhere in this report I have deducted them from the grand total here. 6199 is the number of infraction citations.								6199
Written Warnings/ Notice to Repairs	2082	2560	2513	2550	5112	5568	5333	2449
GRAND TOTAL	5632	6502	6559	6728	13113	15544	12556	8648

Top 10 OWI Arrests



Ten LPD officers made slightly over 60% of all the OWI arrests made by our department in 2003. LPD made over one third of all OWI arrests in the county last year.

Tippecanoe County Comparison

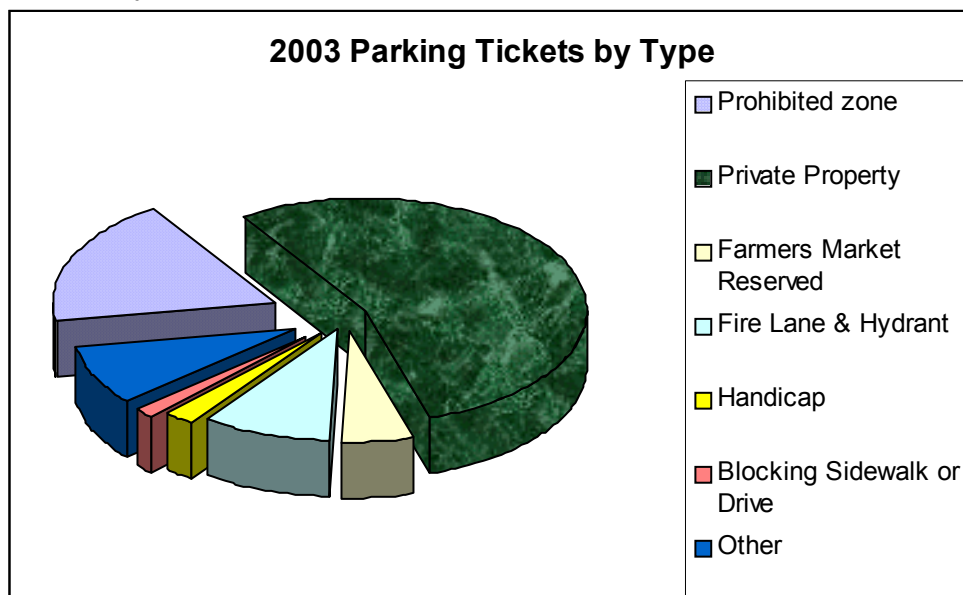


Vehicles Towed During 2000-2003
Chart 10

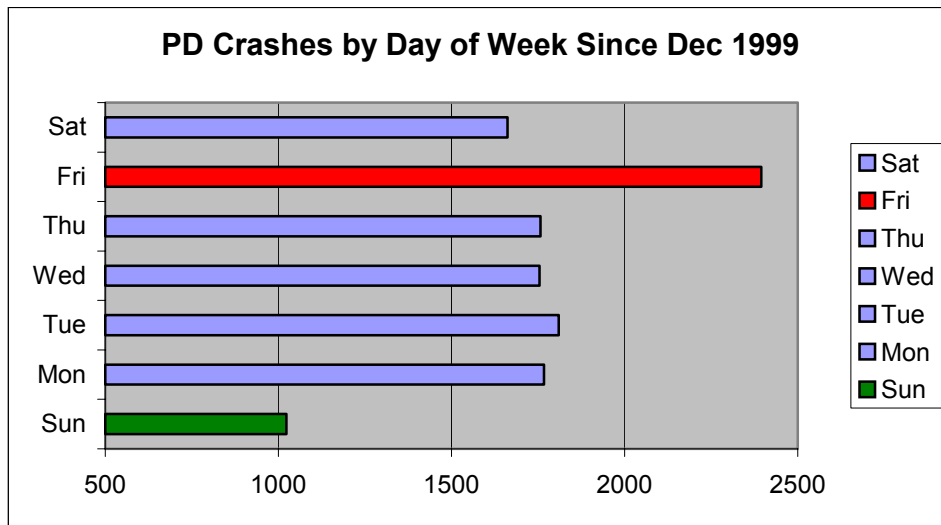
<u>Reason towed</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>
15 Day Violation	152	199	287	234
5 Day Violation	42	76	52	44
Expired/No Plate	112	145	195	226
Private Property Violation	407	357	310	277
Abandoned	81	79	85	105
Driver Arrested/Ticketed	773	858	636	593
Improperly Parked	28	28	24	46
Investigation	45	45	62	82
Stolen Vehicle	21	24	21	26
Traffic Hazard	32	8	21	38
Other			137	169
Total	1693	1819	1830	1840

Parking Tickets Issued and Paid in 2003

The police department issued 718 Parking tickets during the past year. At the end of December 331 of those had been paid through the City Clerks' office for a total of \$3131 in fines collected. In addition 1852 Five and Fifteen Day Notices were issued during the year. Two hundred seventy eight of the vehicles that were tagged with 5 & 15 day notices were later towed. These ordinances are used to regulate the storage of disabled or unused vehicles on the city streets as well as on private property. The vigorous enforcement of those two ordinances improves the quality of life in neighborhoods. Abandoned and inoperable vehicles that have become eyesores might otherwise sit for years.



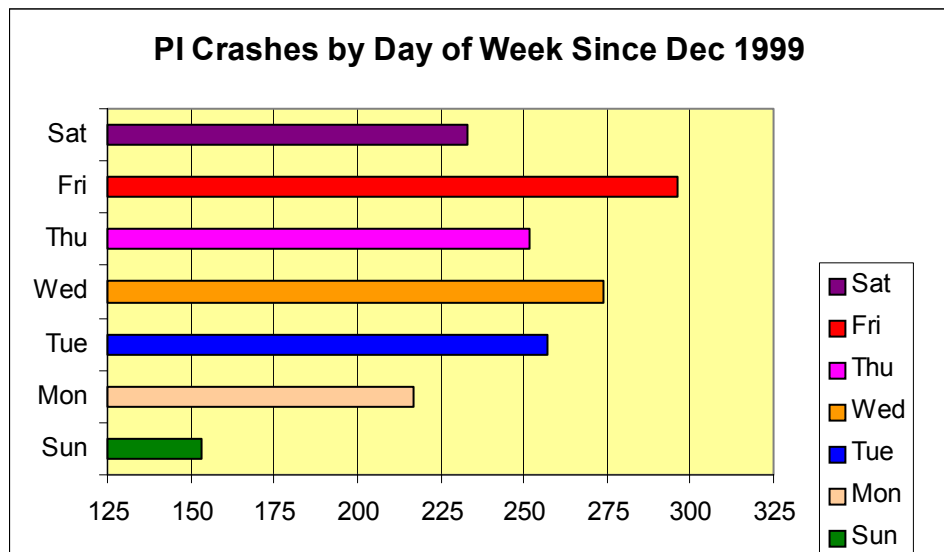
Annual Crash Statistics					
1999-2003					
YEAR	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total Crashes Investigated	4501	4408	4055	4214	4032
Total Property Damage Crashes	3921	3796	3454	3848	3872
Total Personal Injury Crashes	580	612	601	366	157
Number of Person Injured	837	851	749	466	195
Total Number of Fatal Crashes	1	7	1	0	5
Number of Persons Killed	3	7	1	0	5
Total Alcohol Related Crashes	165	142	124	112	61
Total Injured in Alcohol Related Crashes	40	44	19	7	0
Total Killed in Alcohol Related Crashes	3	5	1	0	0
Number of Pedestrian Crashes	37	37	26	33	34
Number of Pedestrians Injured	32	36	26	29	16
Number of Pedestrians Killed	0	1	0	0	2
Number of Bicycle Crashes	48	47	20	18	10
Number Injured on Bicycles	22	29	16	9	6
Number Killed on Bicycles	0	0	0	0	0
Number of Motorcycle Crashes	32	22	21	26	4
Number Injured on Motorcycles	10	12	9	11	0
Number Killed on Motorcycles	0	1	0	0	0
Total Hit and Run Crashes	761	687	638	681	641
Hit and Runs on Street	501	474	398	462	466
Hit and Runs off Street	260	213	240	219	177
Hit and Run Crashes Cleared	208	185	176	201	186



FRIDAY: THE MOST DANGEROUS DAY OF THE WEEK TO DRIVE IN LAFAYETTE?

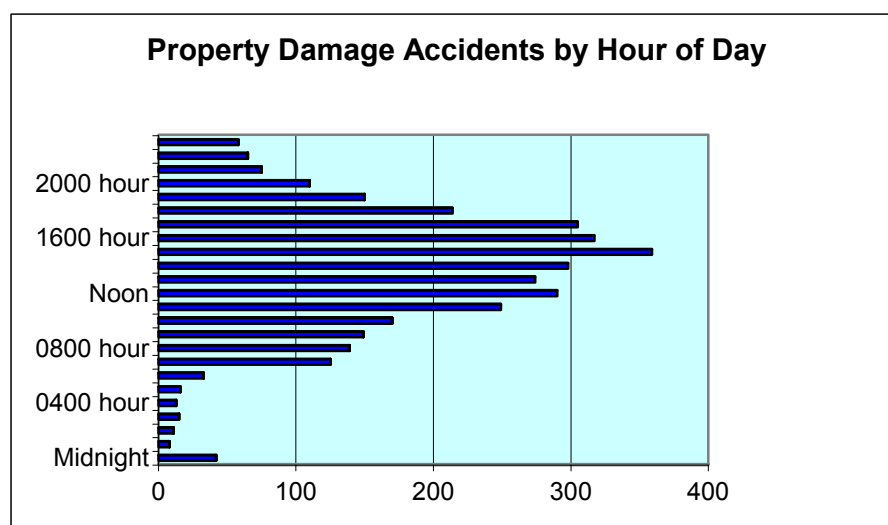
The numbers shown in the above chart indicate that the average Friday in Lafayette usually records a significantly higher number of accidents than any other day of the week while an average Sunday has significantly fewer accidents reported. The differences between the numbers reported on other weekdays are probably not statistically significant and the chances of being involved in an accident on any of those given days are about statistically even.

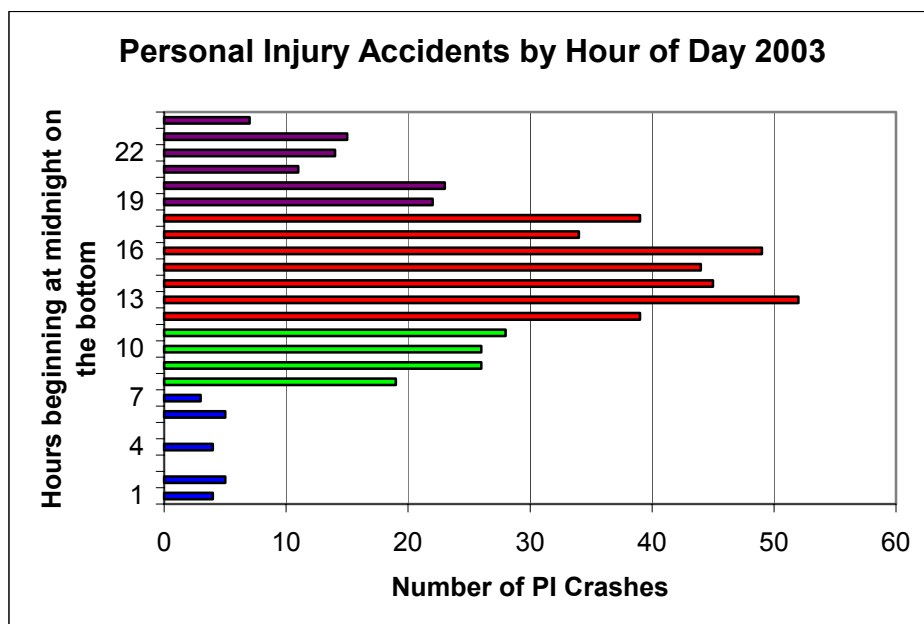




Counting only the calls from 2003 we found that Tuesdays reported slightly more P.I. accidents than any other day but over a longer period of time Friday remains the leading day for Personal Injury accidents as well as Property Damage Accidents. This chart represents all CAD calls reporting personal injury accidents from December 1999 through March 12, 2004.

The following chart shows Property Damage accidents reported during 2003 by hours of the day. As might be expected, the hours between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. had substantially higher numbers of crashes than any other time of the day.





When we examined only Personal Injury crashes for the year 2003 we see that the hour between Noon and One P.M. had the greatest number of crashes, followed by the hour from three to four in the afternoon.

Enforcement Saves Lives & Reduces Injuries

While the number of traffic crashes has remained above 4000 since the late 1990's the number of persons injured in crashes has been significantly reduced during the past 5 years. We believe that increased enforcement of both OWI and Seat Belt / Child restraint laws is largely responsible for a Seat belt compliance rate that went from 69% in 1998 to 87% in 2002. During 2003 officers wrote only about half the number of Seat Belt tickets they had written two years ago, simply because there are so many fewer drivers in violation. During 2003 Officers investigated over 4000 crashes but only 61 Alcohol related crashes which is almost half that recorded in previous years. During 2003, for the first time in many years, there was not a single alcohol related crash injury or death reported in Lafayette.

K-9 NANDO



Nando is a four year old German Shepard that was acquired by the Lafayette Police Department in February of 2002. He was born in Holland where he received his obedience training from a vendor that also sells police dogs to many European police agencies. Nando came to the United States in November of 2001 and was trained in narcotics detection and tracking at the Vohne Liche Kennels in Peru, Indiana. Officer Robert Brown attended training with Nando and has become his handler and partner.

Nando is a passive alert dog and he is trained to alert to meth odors, marijuana, heroin, and cocaine. Nando also tracks

ground disturbance and human scent. Nando lives with Officer Brown who is responsible for his health and well-being. They train about twelve to 16 hours per month in narcotics and tracking and also attend other schools through the year to receive more extensive training. Nando and Officer Brown also present several public demonstrations throughout the year.



The Lafayette Police Department Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) Team began 2000 with increased training readiness as its guiding objective. The increased training initiatives continued through 2003 in the areas of: Hostage Rescue Training, Immediate Action Drills, MP-5 Operator Training, & Response to School Violence. Hostage rescue drills, based on both team and individual skills, have been practiced through scenario-based training using simulations. This training has been accomplished with the following individual skills evaluated; critical thinking, tactical decision-making, leadership, shot selection, and problem solving. Training scenarios involve the use of non-police personnel to better replicate response officers might see from citizens they serve.

Immediate action drills have been established, and standards set by Captain Roswarski, Operations Commander, in the "*Critical Incident*" Command System. As the department's expert on school violence, Captain Roswarski has set response standards and tactical team members have trained to those standards. With school violence occurring throughout the nation tactical team members are training to respond to such situations using immediate response tactics to reduce the lose of life in such situations. Training includes scenario-based training and tabletop exercises in preparation for such an incident.

The use of formal schooling, team training, and individual training best provide for a strong blend of professional development to provide a wide array of tactical skills for the SWAT Team. The success of any specialized team such as SWAT has always depended, to a great deal, on the ability of the team to function as a highly unified unit. The mission of providing a tactical response to situations demanding highly specialized skills continues to be met by the Lafayette SWAT team. Training and mission readiness continue to be a priority for the future.



The Lafayette SWAT Team Roster for 2003

Captain Tony Roswarski (Operations Commander)

Lt. Bruce Biggs (Team Commander)

Sgt. Pat Flannelly (Team Leader)

Officer Jacob Baxter

Officer Jeff Clark

Officer Greg Dale

Officer Bragg McDole

Officer Michael Roberts

Officer Richard Welcher

Negotiator Officer John Wells

Officer Brad Bishop

Officer Brad Curwick

Officer William Dempster

Detective Tim B. Payne

Detective Jeff Rooze

Negotiator Officer Dave Hughes



CIVIL DISTURBANCE UNIT

The Lafayette Police Department Civil Disturbance Unit (CDU) was formed in 1999, shortly after officers responded to Purdue University when the Purdue women's basketball team won the NCAA tournament. That civil disturbance brought to light the necessity for a more modern, better-equipped team that could deal with any civil disturbance in Lafayette or adjoining areas.

A CDU Team was formed and consisted of fifteen officers, a team commander, and an assistant commander. They received initial training from Lieutenant Mishler of the Indiana State Police, as he coordinated all CDU training for the state police and practiced with Indiana State Police team from the local post on three occasions following initial training. Lieutenant Steve Hartman, team commander, attended a Civil Disturbance Control Seminar conducted by the Kokomo Police Department.

The LPD CDU team continues to practice on a regular basis, focusing primarily on formations and movements. Some members also train with less lethal munitions, and all team members experience working in tear gas. As with any specialized team, the goal is to function as a cohesive unit with clearly defined objectives, ability to adapt to any situation evolving into a civil disturbance. Their goal is to avoid taking action if possible, but if necessary they can take decisive action by use of reasonable force to disperse a crowd. The current CDU consists of two squads of 9 members each. In addition there are two squad leaders, a team commander and an operations commander.

The LPD CDU Team was activated April 1, 2001 during the women's college basketball NCAA championship game, in which Purdue was playing. After the loss, students started vandalizing property and setting fires. Our team became engaged with students and had to fire multiple rounds of tear gas at different locations to disperse the crowds. Several officers were struck with objects and one officer was injured by a rock that had been hurled at a group of officers.

CDU TEAM ROSTER EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 31, 2003

Operations Commander	Captain Tony Roswarski
Team Commander	Lt. Steve Hartman
Squad Leader	Sgt. Bob Baumgartner
Squad Leader	Sgt. Tony Kenner
Officer Thomas Perry Amos	Officer Jacob Baxter
Officer Terry Brodenet	Officer James Cheever
Officer Joseph J. Clyde	Officer Dennis Cole
Officer James Cheever	Officer Ron Dombkowski
Officer Scott Galloway	Officer Paul A. Huff
Officer Christopher G. Jarrett	Officer Thomas Maxson
Officer Christophe McCain	Officer Greg McDaniel
Officer Mike McIver	Officer Jeromy Rainey
Officer Mark A Roberts	Officer John N. Townsend
Officer John Yestrebsky	



Field Training Officer Program

The FTO Program is a five month in-service training program for newly appointed police officers. The training conducted in the program has been adapted from the *Field Training Officers Course* at the Institute of Police Technology and Management, Northwestern University, which is regarded as one of the top programs in the country.

Recruits spend about one month training inside police headquarters before they begin in the Field Training Program. During that month they receive training in a number of areas: Criminal and traffic law, City Ordinances, Department policy and Procedure, City Orientation, Firearms, Emergency Vehicle Operations (EVOC), and Defensive Tactics which is part of a state mandated 40 hour pre-basic requirement that all officers must fulfill. Recruits are also familiarized with radio dispatching and records keeping in the Records Section. Once this basic training is completed the recruits begin training in the field. They are assigned to a Primary FTO and then rotate to other FTO's on a monthly basis. At some point the program is often interrupted when the recruit attends the twelve-week training program at the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy. After graduation from the academy the recruit resumes his field training at whatever point he left. The timing of the Academy attendance during the field training varies depending on available class space and schedules of the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy.

Once a recruit begins to meet department standards in all phases of their training they are released from the program (a minimum of five months) and turned over to the Uniform Division Commander for a regular duty assignment.

Field Training Officers are selected from the Uniform Division with the approval of the department administration. They must meet the following criteria: They must be morally upright in both their personal and professional lives. They must be model officers in both quality and quantity of their work. They must be skilled instructors of others. They must be loyal to the Lafayette Police Department in word and deed.

During 2000 the FTO program was expanded to include the investigative division. Four Detectives were selected to join the FTO program and Lieutenant David Payne was selected to provide the program with guidance at the command level from that division. His duties are to assist the existing FTO

coordinators with the Investigative division's curriculum, recruit assignments, recruit progress & assessment.

This step broadened the initial training from one that was exclusively related to the patrol function of the department. Recruits develop a better understanding of basic investigative techniques as well gaining knowledge that will help them conduct preliminary investigations and write reports that will benefit the investigator ultimately assigned to a case. The development of better interview skills during preliminary investigations, trial readiness, and improved communications between the Patrol Division and the Investigative Division are other benefits of this training.

Introduction of the recruit officer to these advanced skills during his first year on the department will provide an excellent foundation upon which the recruit will build his investigative habits. Overall efficiency and productivity will increase with emphasis on professionalism and good fundamental investigative techniques.

Field Training Administrator

Captain Anthony Roswarski

Program Coordinators

Captain David Payne – Investigative Division

Lt. Chris Downard – Patrol

Assistant Coordinators

Sgt. Jim Taul - Patrol

Sgt. Tony Kenner – Patrol

Sgt. Brad Hayworth – Patrol

Field Training Officers 2003

Perry Amos

Jeffrey Clark

Brad Curwick

Pat Dempster

Paul Huff

Detective Tim Payne

Detective Jeff Rooze

John Yestrebsky

Brad Bishop

Joseph Clyde

Detective Tom Davidson

Ernie Himes

Tom Maxson

Jeromy Rainey

John Wells

Recruits Trained During 2003

Brook A. Grant

Ryan C. French

Jared M. Sowders

Steven R. Prothero

Adam N. Burton

James M. Wilkerson

William J. Carpenter

Brian C. Gossard

Albert E. DeMello

*This list includes only those officers who began training during the year. Training beginning in one year may end during the following calendar year.

Lafayette Police Reserves

The Lafayette Police Reserves continue to be an important asset for the Police Department. The current Reserve Program was established in 1971 and four of the charter members of that group continue as active members. The operations of the reserve program are assigned to Lt. Steve Hartman. Volunteer Douglas Smith serves as an administrative assistant to the program.

The dedication and volunteer spirit of these citizen volunteers bring them to the aid of the police department, often under difficult conditions such as inclement weather. Much of the expense of serving as a Reserve Officer is at the expense of the individual reservists. Reserve Officers must attend a forty-hour pre-basic course before being allowed to work on the street with other officers. Reserve Officers routinely receive training in a variety of police subjects, including but not limited to firearms, use of force, and traffic control.

During each year, the Reserves participate in many community events. They perform these assignments with little thought of community recognition. Anyone who has ever driven through Lafayette following a Purdue home football game should appreciate the manner in which traffic is kept flowing with the aid of our Reserve Officers. Reserve Officers are an important extension to the police presence at such events "Walk America" for the March of Dimes, Tippecanoe County Fair, Purdue home football game traffic control, high school sporting events, Fourth of July Celebration, Halloween patrol, Christmas parade and a variety of crowd control, security, emergency or traffic control assignments.

Reserve Officers are encouraged to ride with full time officers as time permits, and they may work alone after a lengthy training process.

Current Reserve Officer Roster

Name	Appointment	Name	Appointment
Robert Barker, Chief	06/06/68	John Maxson	09/26/66
Robert Schoonover	07/01/56	John Shedd	12/01/66
Sean Leshney	09/01/00	Wayne Snider	01/01/69
Mark Eckhart	08/01/01	Bob Brown	08/15/75
John Hileman	04/01/01	Frank Clark	09/01/00
Larry Smith	04/01/01	Robert Balser	05/08/96
Ryan D. Yuill	06/26/02	Mark A. Thomas	05/08/96
Kent McQueary	07/09/02	Pat Denham	10/01/03
Jeff Bol	03/21/02	Frank Hatke	08/06/03
Doug Baker	03/21/02	Don Wilkinson	08/06/03
Kenton Wainscott	08/06/03		

Administrative Services



Service is the middle name of this division. It provides services to both the department and to the public. Some of the services provided by this division, such as the Records Section, involve direct interaction with the public. For example, records technicians answer many phone calls from the public each day and greet and assist persons who come to the department for business. Other functions, such as personnel, involve little direct interaction with the public but serve the needs of the organization through recruitment and hiring procedures. Research and statistical analysis assist administrators in decision-making.

This division consists of 6 sworn officers and nine civilian employees. Captain Kevin W. Gibson, is responsible for all operations of the division and has been involved with the Administrative Services Division at all levels for more than nineteen years. He has supervised the division since 1989. Lt. Chris Weaver's duties are primarily in the area of human resources. Sergeant R. Q. Robinson is a twenty-five year veteran of LPD and has been assigned to the division for the past 6 years. His primary duty responsibility falls within the functional areas of property control, human resources, statistical analysis and reporting, and supervision of the records section. Technician Jeff Davis's primary responsibility is in the area of property and evidence control. Technician Frank Schmidt, a thirteen-year LPD officer acts as the department's Systems Administrator. Officer Barry Richard has been the department DARE officer since the inception of the program in 1995. Administrative Services is involved in all the non-enforcement activities of the department including records, research, communications, web development, property control, evidence control, community relations, and personnel issues (excluding training issues) including

internal affairs, recruitment, organization and direction of the hiring process. Duty assignments in this division are made across functional needs and each member of the division may have some assignments in some or all functional areas. The following pages explain the duties and programs associated with the various functions of the division and summarize the work performed for the year. During 2002 the training functions of the division directed by Lt. Hatke were moved to the Patrol Division for coordination and supervision. Direct supervision of the communication technicians now falls to the Patrol Division as well.



RECORDS ACTIVITY REPORT 2003

As the name suggests, Records is responsible for processing and maintaining information generated and collected by the police department. With a staff consisting of a Chief Records Technician and eight other Records Technicians information is sorted, compiled, filed, stored and retrieved from a variety of sources for a number of uses.

Records employees are the first to interact with citizens who come to headquarters to make complaints or seek information. The Records Section is, quite literally, the “front door” of the Lafayette Police Department.

Besides processing and maintaining reports, Records personnel are responsible for a wide variety of other tasks. Those include, but are not limited to, answering phone calls and mail requests for information, preparing the FBI Monthly Uniform Crime Reports, and doing record checks for our department as well as other Criminal Justice agencies, Business, Industry, and the Military.

Records employees may perform fingerprinting for those arrested as well as other persons who need fingerprints taken for security clearances, immigration, handgun permits or other reasons. They also take both adult and juvenile arrest photographs and they can assist officers in compiling photo line-

ups. Records personnel also assist LPD Officers or officers from other departments and agencies by locating case reports or other information. They gather and reproduce information for the Prosecutors office, process all cab drivers for taxi permits, notarize statements and other documents, and maintain inventory and stock of office supplies for the Department.

For several years the police department has been short of storage space for records. State law mandates the retention of many of the records we generate for specified lengths of time. As a result the storage space available in our building was depleted rapidly. The city has sought a long-range solution to the physical storage of paper records and in the summer of 2002 an imaging program was purchased and the conversion of paper records to digital format was implemented. Paper documents are now scanned and retained in digital format. As a result the original paper records are not maintained for long periods of time. Progress continued through 2003 in that conversion. It is the goal of our Department to begin working back in scanning our older records while also reducing our current records to digital format. During 2003 storage space was leased off site to store older records while they await their turn to be scanned.

RECORDS ACTIVITY	2002	2003
ADULT PHOTOS	120	40
JUVENILE PHOTOS	63	63
HANDGUN APPLICATIONS	342	364
INSURANCE LETTERS & OTHER	454	528
RECORD CHECKS	3736	4571
TAXI PERMIT	27	40
WARRANTS PROCESSED	2042	2840
COURT ORDERS PROCESSED	643	900
ARRESTS DISPOSITIONED	120	3278
CASE REPORTS	16610	16410
ARREST REPORTS	5803	5339
TOTAL CASE LOAD	29960	34373

COMMUNICATIONS REPORT 2003

The Communications Section is the nerve center of the entire Police Department. Its importance cannot be understated. The very lives of both police officers and citizens often depend on the response of Communications Technicians. Communications personnel set the initial tone of the contacts that citizens have with the Police Department and as a result much of the public satisfaction or dissatisfaction with their local police service can be traced to that initial interaction. The Patrol Captain and the Administrative Services Captain share responsibility for the operations of the Communication section. The Patrol Captain performs day-to-day supervision of personnel.

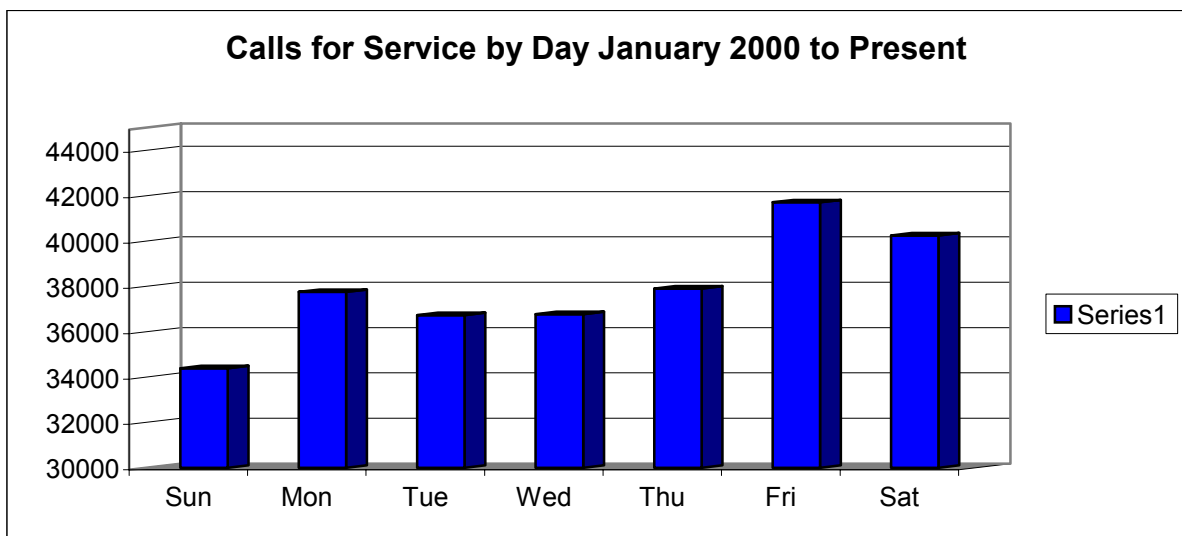
It could easily take more than this full page to list all of the individual duties performed by Communications Technicians. They can, however, be generalized and broken down into three primary categories. First, Communications Technicians answer and process all incoming calls to both the police and fire departments, including everything from non-emergency business calls to 911 emergency calls, security and fire alarms. Secondly, either police or fire units are dispatched where needed. Finally, information is entered into and retrieved from the CAD (Computer Aided Dispatch) System and a second computer system that ties our department into both State and National traffic and criminal records databases. (IDACS & NCIC)

In addition, Communications Technicians are expected to monitor 28 Cameras placed throughout City Hall and Riehle Plaza along with more than 25 bank and business alarms that are wired directly to the dispatch center. Technicians are expected to update files within the Cad database containing many after-hours emergency call numbers for businesses throughout the city.

The CAD system has several built in capabilities to make dispatching more efficient and also to enhance the safety for officers dispatched on specific calls. Information from callers is entered into the CAD system by any one of 4 or more dispatchers working at any one time. The details of each active call can be observed at each of the four CAD stations giving each dispatcher an over-all view of all activity. The CAD screens are also available to all command personnel at their individual workstations though out the department. Command staff and administrators can use the CAD system to view ongoing activity or to use its reporting capability in gathering information from the system. Any number of different reports can be generated based on types of calls or locations of calls. A commander or administrator might, for example, want a report on the number of vandalism calls in a specific local over a specific length of time. Having this report capability allows commanders to make decisions on how many units might be assigned to a specific area during a specific time period.

By providing this overview of all activity and automatically keeping track of which police and fire units are free the system aids dispatchers in efficiently selecting units to be dispatched on a specific call. The computer automatically records all times associated with a given call. A built in safety feature of CAD is the Time Flag which alerts a dispatcher when there has been no contact with an officer on a call after a pre-determined length of time. The flag prompts the dispatcher to check the well being of that officer.

The following chart graphically demonstrates the ebb and flow of calls received throughout the week. This chart represents all calls received and handled by the Communications section since January 1, 2000. Since that date the communications section has handled over 265,000 calls.

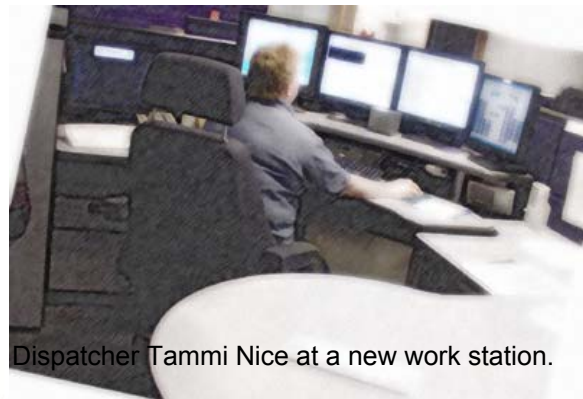


The ability to measure calls according to the time of day or day of week allows administrators to prepare schedules and make other decisions based on reliable information. Separate charts could also be prepared for each shift to measure whether or not a given shift has the same trends as the department as a whole. In the past charts showing calls by time of day have been published in this report and from year to year the relative numbers (ratio) of calls received during each of the 24 hours in a day have always remained very similar. For that reason a Calls by Hours of the Day was not included in this years report.

Summary of Radio Calls	2001	2002	2003
Number of E-911 Calls*	18,332	20,534	21,898
Total Calls handled by the Dispatch Center	66,010	69,249	71,478

Classified by CAD according to the nature of the call, some E-911 call numbers are reflected in Fire Calls for Service and the remainder into Police calls for service or Other Calls. The total figure includes Fire Department calls, medical assistance, Animal Control and general announcements such as street closings weather or other general information dispatched to either police or fire units. The Tippecanoe County Sheriffs Department now dispatches almost all Animal Control calls. Police officers often respond to a fire call and in many instances fire units may respond to a police call. Although units from both police and fire may respond to a given call the call is still only counted as a single call. Not included in the dispatch summary are the thousands of computer messages that were sent or received by dispatchers over the IDACS/NCIC computer system. Those messages are no longer counted but the most recent figures available from 1998 suggest over 45,000 such messages have been handled annually in dispatch during recent years. The ability of officers to run their own drivers license and registration checks from their in-car computers has cut that number over the past year and is expected to further cut that number as the mobile software becomes fully integrated.

Dispatcher Mike Franklin at an old workstation.



* The Uniform Division section of this report as well as the Technology section provides additional information concerning the CAD system, communication upgrades other discussion of calls or information pertaining to operations of the Dispatch Center.

Community Relations

The Lafayette Police Department seeks to provide the best possible police service to the Lafayette community. In our efforts to become *“a part of the community and not apart from it”* we have developed several community outreach programs. Included in our community outreach are the D.A.R.E. Program, Citizens Academy, College Intern Law Enforcement Program, and Community Education & Outreach.

Each of these programs gives officers the opportunity to interact with a variety of citizens in a positive atmosphere where education and understanding can be fostered. This interaction is structured so as to cast the officer in a role of instructor or teacher as opposed to that of an enforcer. Those attending the wide variety of presentations ranged from pre-school to seniors and students to professionals.

This represents a large number of people who might not otherwise have the opportunity to speak with a police officer in person and during positive circumstances. The variety of instruction allows for feedback from a wide spectrum of the community, allowing members of the Lafayette Police Department to make adjustments to the police role in the community allowing for significant improvements in our commitment to the community we serve.

These programs provide positive contact between officers and the citizens they serve. Officers often receive feedback from program participants on the needs of the community. These officers were then able to more effectively address those needs while performing their duties.

At the same time citizens received a greater understanding of the Department's role in the community. By exposing citizens to the Department in an educational atmosphere we can build trust in the Department as a community service organization.

Members of the Patrol or Administrative Services Divisions routinely provide tours to the Police Department and City Hall. Many of those are not listed below. Groups of that nature can be as small as 6-8 persons or as large as 30. Through the year the department averages one or two larger tours per month. Peak months for tours of City Hall seem to be at the end of the school year when LPD becomes a popular “field trip” destination for local classes. Around 500 visitors have participated in these informal tours during 2003. In addition to the programs listed below the DARE program reached over 700 students 14 local schools.

Public Programs Presented by LPD Officers During 2003

TOPIC	PRESENTER	LOCATION	#ATTENDING
Identity Theft	Det. Jeff Rooze	Ywca	17
Identity Theft	Det. Jeff Rooze	Holiday Inn	50
Tour	Lt. Chico Hatke	McCutcheon H.S.	9
K-9 Demo	Off. Bob Brown	Harrison H.S	200
Safety Talk	Off. Steve Bittles	Burtsfield Pre-School	31
Safety Talk	Off. Steve Bittles	Village Nursery School	12
Safety Talk	Off. Steve Bittles	Village Nursery School	17
Small Pox	Capt. Roswarski	Tippecanoe Co. Extension	7
Identity Theft	Det. Jeff. Rooze	Rotary Club	125
Personal Safety Lt.	Chico Hatke	Vinton Home Ec Club	10
Child Car Seat	Off. Steve Bittles	Covenant Presb. Church	100
Drug/Narcotics ID	Det. Dan Shumaker	Lafayette City hall	18
K-9 Demo	Off. Bob Brown	Hershey Elem. School	20
K-9 Demo	Off. Bob Brown	Top Shelf Church	50
K-9 Demo	Off. Bob Brown	Lafayette City Hall	20
Identity Theft	Det. Jeff Rooze	Indianapolis	80
Tour	Off. Mike Roberts	Wea Ridge	30
Tour	Off. Mike Roberts	Wea Ridge	28
Bike Safety	Det. Devine	Bradford Place Apt's.	15
Irate People	Lt. Chico Hatke	Arnett Clinic	17
K-9 Demo	Off. Bob Brown	Hershey Elementary	48
Irate People	Lt. Chico Hatke	Arnett Clinic	13
K-9 Demo	Off. Bob Brown	Burtsfield School	50
Indiana Law	Det. Chris Broderick	Purdue University	30
Law Enforcement	Off. Jim Quesenbery	McCutcheon H.S.	30
Tour	Off. John Yestrebsky		16
Shoplifting	Off. Jim Quesenbery	Depot	7
Tour	Det. Tom Davidson	Tiger Cubs	10
Traffic Issues	Det. Matt Devine	Milestone Driving School	35
Career Day	Off. Jason Savage	McCutcheon H.S.	100
Tour	Off. Steve Bittles	Jefferson H.S.	15
Personal Safety Lt.	Chico Hatke	St. E. School of Nursing	12
Bank Procedures	Hatke/Hartman/Rooze	Lafayette Savings Bank	50
Personal Safety Lt.	Chico Hatke	Arnett Clinic	18
Bank Procedures	Lt. Chico	Hatke Salin Bank	25
Tour	Lt. Chico Hatke	Vinton Elementary School	26
Bank Procedures	Lt. Chico Hatke	IFCU	74

On 9-11 several schools asked officers from this department to read to students as their heroes.

Capt. Kevin Gibson	Glen Acres Elementary School	25
Capt. Tony Roswarski	Miller Elementary School	20
	Durgan Elementary School	20
Captain David Payne	Highland Elementary School	25
Lieutenant Chris Weaver	Miller Elementary School	20
Sergeant Max Smith	Miami Elementary School	40
Detective Scott McCoy	Vinton Elementary School	80
Officer Steve Bittles	Edgelea Elementary School	75
Officer John Yestrebsky	Glen Acres Elementary School	26
Officer Tim Bonner	Miami Elementary School	20
Officer John Robbins	Glen Acres Elementary School	24
Officer John Townsend	Tecumseh Middle School	50



Project DARE

Project DARE (*Drug Abuse Resistance Education*) is a collaborative effort by DARE certified law enforcement officers, educators, students, parents and the community to offer an educational program in the classroom with the goal of preventing or reducing drug abuse and violence among children and youth. The emphasis of the program is to help 5th grade students recognize and resist the many direct and subtle pressures that influence them to experiment with alcohol, tobacco, marijuana, inhalants or other drugs or to engage in violence. Drug Abuse Resistance Education, began in 1983 as a joint effort between the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles Unified School District. D.A.R.E. programs have been a tremendous success and exist in all 50 states and a number of foreign countries.

Researchers have identified certain protective and social bonding factors in family, school and community that foster resiliency in young people for healthy, independent growth in spite of adverse conditions. The DARE program offers strategies to enhance those protective factors especially in those young people who might be at risk for substance abuse or other problem behaviors. Focus is placed on communication skills, self-esteem, empathy, decision-making, conflict resolution, sense of purpose and independence. Positive

alternative activities to drug abuse and other destructive behavior are taught.

Officer Barry Richard who is a 24-year veteran of our department became the DARE Officer at the inception of the program in 1995.

During the Spring semester of 2003 Officer Richard taught DARE at Miller, Murdock, Edgelea, Earhart , and St. Boniface Schools.



There were a total of 324 students enrolled in the program during the first semester. During the summer Officer Richard delivers his message at a variety of summer day camps, fairs, and other public events. During the Fall semester of 2003 Officer Richard taught at Miami, Glen Acres, St. James, Durgan, Vinton, Oakland, Lafayette Christian, Washington, and Linnwood Schools where 433 more 5th graders completed the program and graduated from DARE.

Citizens' Police Academy

The Citizen Police Academy, a project begun in 1995 as an extension of the Community Policing Program, continued through another popular and successful year in 2003. It has continued to meet the goal of educating citizens regarding law enforcement activities in general and the Lafayette Police Department in particular.

The Citizens Academy is another example of positive interaction between officers of the department and those we serve. The Indiana General Assembly recognized our efforts during 1998 and declared the project has helped to *“foster trust and understanding between the Police Department and the general public, which makes our community a better and safer place to live.”*

Taught by police officers, the Academy covers various aspects of law enforcement during the 10-week course. Topics include community policing, the role of the police officer in society, patrol operations, criminal investigations, juvenile laws, traffic accident investigation, laws of arrest, SWAT operations, juvenile crime, Narcotics investigations, use of force, police ethics, as well as several other areas of interest.

The Academy has two sessions per year with an enrollment of 10-20 students in each session. One session is open to the general public and the other is usually limited to personnel of the Lafayette School Corporation. As part of the participation each Academy student rides along in a police car with uniformed officers or detectives. Total ride-along time ranges from 8-24 hours per student.

The Lafayette Police Department is grateful for the enthusiastic participation by each and every Academy participant. Much of the success enjoyed by this program is due to those citizens who have taken an interest in the program and sacrificed their own time in order to learn about local law enforcement from a perspective other than the one frequently presented in the popular media and entertainment industry. As with all good communication we have discovered we often gain as much from the participants as they learn from us.

During 2003 a condensed, short session was held for members of the local media.

Class 2003-1 Graduation: March 25, 2003
No Image Available

Class 2003-2 Graduation: October 28, 2003



2003 Special Media Session



2003 Citizens Academy Graduates

Class 2003-1

DAVID ALLEE
MATT CLAWSON
TERRY GABLE
CHRIS HUNCKLER
MARY NEWMAN
CRAIG ROCKHILL
DAVID STITH
LINDA YOKI
JOHN WILDER

TRACY BIBLER
MARY BETH COYNER
CANDICE HAMILTON
SANDY MINEAR
TRAVIS NEAL
VICKI SINGLETON
CHARLA WHITEHEAD
MARY BETH COYNER

Class 2003-2

DALE BUWALDA
TABITHA CRIPE
RHONDA FEUER
LOU HILL
MIKE MENNEN
DALE MCHENRY
MATTHEW PIZER
KRISTINA SALAZAR

JOHN CHAPMAN
JACINTO DEL REAL
ADELLA FLOWERS
JUDSON JEFFRIES
BRAD MARLEY
JUDY MCHENRY
KRYSS SZALASNY

Special Media Session

ANDREW FULLER WLFI TV
LAUREN BERCARICH WLFI TV
SHAWN MC GARTH Journal & Courier

STACY BRIER WKHY RADIO
DALIA DANGERFIELD WLFI TV

Academy Instructors 2003

CHIEF GENE REED
LT. CHIO HATKE
LT. CHRIS WEAVER coordinator
SGT. QUENTIN ROBINSON co-coordinator
SGT. DON ROUSH
SGT. MAX SMITH
OFFICER JOE CLYDE
DETECTIVE CHRIS BRODERICK

CAPTAIN KEVIN GIBSON
LT. CHRIS DOWNARD
DETECTIVE JEFF ROOZE
DETECTIVE DAN SHUMAKER
SGT. JAMES TAUL
OFFICER JULIE VANHORN
OFFICER TIM BONNER
OFFICER BOB BROWN & NANDO
OFFICER BRAD BISHOP

2003 College Intern Program

For about 20 years the Lafayette Police Department has sponsored internships for college students interested in law enforcement careers. Students from Purdue University, Ball State, Indiana State, Vincennes and others have taken advantage of this program. We feel that this program has been beneficial not only for the students and their universities but also for the department, for the community, and for the law enforcement profession in general.

Through programs such as this one, students gain the benefit of practical application on top of the theory they are taught in class. Other benefits to the students include learning the complexities and routine of specific jobs, gaining insight to themselves and the agency, gaining perspective on the world of work. For many of these students, this experience will not only solidify their interest in a law enforcement career in general, but also help them narrow down their general interest into the more specific kind of work they find interesting in the field. During the internship period each intern is assigned to Administrative Services, Patrol, Detectives, Records, and Radio in order to gain insight into the operations of these segments of the police department.

The benefits to the Lafayette Police Department are as varied as the benefits to the students. The ability to observe and evaluate a student for possible job placement at a later date is one example. This aspect of the program has proven beneficial many times as former interns have applied at LPD at the conclusion of their education. Students routinely ask many questions. Someone asking "Why?" can be both challenging and educational. Such questions can sometimes cause an agency to re-evaluate policies or procedures with a positive result.

The community benefits from this program as well. Students are resources that do not tax an already straining public budget. The community benefits from the positive contact students have with clients. The intern program is a human bridge that has been established between the student, the academic institution, the criminal justice agency and the community. Student Interns during 2003 were Craig Rockhill of Ball State University, and Travis Neal of Purdue University during the spring semester; John Parlon of Vincennes University during the summer term; and Tabitha Cripe of Purdue during the fall semester.

Training

It is the philosophy of the Lafayette Police Department that the better trained an officer is, the better served the public will be. Anthropologist Margaret Mead once remarked that *"the world in which we are born is not the world in which we live, nor is it the world in which we will die."* The science of law enforcement and the criminal justice system, in general, is constantly evolving and changing. As in any skilled occupation, training must be a continuing process, necessitated by changes in laws, in technology, and in the needs of the community.

Legislation, which took effect in 1993, requires all sworn police officers to receive a minimum of 16 hours of "in-service" training each year. This legislation also requires departments to report all training received by officers. Officers who fail to meet the minimum training requirement lose all arrest powers until the standard can be met. Lt. Chico Hatke does coordination of training and he is responsible for reporting of that information to the Indiana Law Enforcement Training Board.

This "In-Service" Training may be provided with-in the department by officers who are certified as instructors. It may also be done by outside organizations such as the Indiana Law Enforcement Academy or sponsored by some other group or agency. Officers may receive some training on a very informal basis such as "roll call training" or may attend a school or seminar. Specialized training can last from a few hours to a week or more.

MARCH 2003 FIELD TRAINING OFFICER CLASS



2003 INTRA-DEPARTMENTAL TRAINING

01/07/03	Less Lethal Update	Roll Call
01/09/03	DNA Evidence (Video)	Reserves
01/21/03	Common Nuisance	Roll Call
01/27/03	SWAT Firearms	Practicum
02/06/03	MCT Computer Training	Practicum
02/10/03	Patrol Orientation	Roll Call
02/13/03	Civil Disturbance I	Practicum
02/27/03	Wordnet-Digital Recording	Practicum
03/03/03	Wellness	Roll Call
03/03/03	School Safety	Roll Call
03/03/03	Defensive Tactics I	Practicum
03/0/03	Digital Camera	Roll Call
03/03/03	Crime Scene Management	Roll Call
03/03/03	K-9	Roll Call
03/03/03	Pursuits	Roll Call
03/03/03	Civil Disturbance/Riots	Roll Call
03/03/03	Clearing Jams	Practicum
03/03/03	Report Writing	Roll Call
03/06/03	DNA	Roll Call
03/12/03	OSSI Notification	Practicum
03/31/03	SWAT Building Searches	Practicum
03/31/03	SWAT Firearms	Practicum
03/31/03	Basic Shotgun	Practicum
04/09/03	Search Warrants	Roll Call
04/15/03	Response to Active Shooter	Practicum
04/22/03	Firearms Qualifications	Practicum
04/28/03	SWAT Firearms	Practicum
04/29/03	Off Duty Weapon Shoot	Practicum
05/01/03	Basic Handcuffing (Reserves)	Practicum
05/27/03	May Firearms	Practicum
05/28/03	SWAT Physical Training	Practicum
06/05/03	Crowd and Riot Control (Reserves)	Roll Call
06/17/03	Digital Evidence Handling	Roll Call
06/25/03	June Range	Practicum
06/30/03	SWAT Firearms	Practicum
07/03/03	Responding to Domestic Violence (Res.)	Roll Call
07/16/03	EVOC	Practicum
07/21/03	DRE Policy	Roll Call
08/06/03	Defensive Tactics (Reserves)	Practicum
08/07/03	Prosecutors Update	Roll Call
08/07/03	Hazardous Materials (Reserves)	Roll Call
08/19/03	SWAT Basic Rappelling	Practicum

08/26/03	SWAT Firearms	Practicum
08/25/03	Video Taping Crash Scene	Roll Call
08/26/03	August Range	Practicum
09/04/03	Basic Wrist Locks (Reserves)	Practicum
09/05/03	Orientation/Ordinances	Roll Call
09/16/03	Custodial Interrogation	Roll Call
09/22/03	SWAT Tactical Firearms	Practicum
09/23/03	September Firearms	Practicum
09/25/03	Gang Tactics	Roll Call
09/29/03	Traffic/Felony Stops	Practical
09/29/03	Hazardous Materials	Roll Call
09/29/03	SID's/Shaken Baby	Roll Call
09/29/03	Blood Borne Pathogens	Roll Call
09/29/03	Domestic Violence	Roll Call
02/29/03	New Phone System	Roll Call
09/29/03	Computer Update	Roll Call
09/29/03	CIT	Roll Call
09/29/03	Accident Report Update	Roll Call
09/29/03	Building Searches	Practicum
09/29/03	Defensive Tactics II	Practicum
10/02/03	Firearms Low Light	Practicum
10/08/03	Cell Phone Policy	Roll Call
11/11/03	Bus Assault Training – SWAT	Practicum
11/12/03	CPR Recertification	Practicum
11/17/03	MDT Training	Roll Call
11-20-03	November Night Shoot	Practicum

OFF SITE TRAINING 2003

DATE	ATTENDEES	TITLE OF TRAINING	LOCATION OR SPONSOR
01/06/03	Biggs/Flannelly	Principles of Supervision	Northwestern University
01/10/03	Jeanette Bennett	BCC/DUI Quarterly Meeting	Governor's Council
01/10/03	Heath Provo	Narcotic Identification	ILEA
01/27/03	Jim Quesenbery	At-Scene Crash Investigation	Indianapolis Police Dept.
02/05/03	Chris Broderick	Expert Testimony	Northeast Counterdrug Center
02/05/03	Kevin Gibson	Effective Leadership	Indiana Assoc. Chief of Police
02/06/03	Reed/Gibson	SCAM- Con Artists Clans	Indiana Assoc. Chief of Police
02/07/03	Reed/Gibson	Law Officer Flying Armed	Indiana Assoc. Chief of Police
02/07/03	Reed/Gibson	Volunteers in Police Service	Indiana Assoc. Chief of Police
02/10/03	Robert Brown	Rural Patrol Drug Invest.	MAGLOCLIN
02/17/03	Baxter/Jarrett/Murphy Mark Roberts	Breath Test Recertification	Indiana Department of Toxicology

02/20/03	Dale/Shumaker/ B. T. Brown	Drug Investigation	Indiana Drug Enforcement Assoc.
03/03/03	Jim Quesenbery	Advanced Traffic Crash Inves.	IPTM
03/03/03	Tony Kenner	Supervision/Police Personnel	Northwestern University
03/03/03	Davidson/Schmidt	Data Recovery and Analysis	National White Collar Crime Center
03/10/03	Clyde/Clark/Grant Mclver/Dempster/ Maxson/Bishop/Rooze Curwick/Davidson Devine/Himes/Huff Hjohnson/T. Payne Wells/Yestrebsky	Field Training Officers Training	Kaminsky and Associates
03/12/03	P. Johnson/	Emergency Medical Dispatch	PowerPhone
03/28/03	B. T. Brown/Dale	Street Level Narcotics	ILEA
03/01/03	Chris Broderick	Supervision/Police Personnel	Northwestern University
04/01/03	Tammi Nice	IDACS Full Service Operator	Indiana State Police
04/10/03	Shumaker	State and Local Terrorism	Bureau of Justice
04/11/03	Jeanette Bennett	BCC/DUI Quarterly Meeting	Governor's Council
04/14/03	Becker/Dobrin	DRE Course	Governor's Council
04/14/03	Jim Quesenbery	Traffic Crash Reconstruction	IPTM
04/22/03	Mike Mclver	Emerg. Planning for Schools	Emergency Management Institute
04/23/03	Broderick/Bordenet Bonner/Rosen/Devine Himes/Petillo/McCoy	Breath Test Recertification	Indiana Department of Toxicology
05/02/03	Chico Hatke	Crisis Intervention Team	University of Memphis
05/05/03	Frank Schmidt	Protecting Children Online	Office of Juvenile Justice
05/14/03	Mike Roberts/Himes	Sig Armorer's School	OPOTA
05/19/03	Mike Mclver	School Resource Officer	Northeast Counterdrug Center
05/20/03	Perry Amos	Gang Investigation	OPOTA
05/28/03	Rooze/Devine/Rosen	Interview and Interrogation	Northeast Counterdrug Center
06/02/03	T. Payne/Hayworth	Criminal Street Gang ID	Northeast Counterdrug Center
06/02/03	Bob Brown	Narcotics Detection K-9	Police K-9 Training Institute
06/02/03	P. Johnson/Nice	Basic Telecommunicator	APCO Institute
06/16/03	Chico Hatke	Crisis Intervention Team	Indianapolis Police Dept.
06/20/03	Amos/Cheever/Mclver Rosen/Wolf	Stop Teaching Kids to Kill	Northwest Indiana LE Academy
06/21/03	Chris Broderick	Annual Coroners Conference	State Coroners Association
06/23/03	Chad Cahool	Breath Test Recertification	Indiana Department of Toxicology
07/03/03	B. T. Brown	Street Level Narcotics	ILEA
07/08/03	Barry Richard	Facilities Skills Training	D.A.R.E. Indiana Training Team
07/09/03	Barry Richard	New Elementary Curriculum	D.A.R.E. Indiana Training Team
07/10/03	Barry Richard	D.A.R.E. School Resources	D.A.R.E. Indiana Training Team
07/15/03	Brad Bishop	Chemical Repellent Instructor	OPOTA
07/18/03	Jeanette Bennett	BCC/DUI Quarterly Meeting	Governor's Council
07/21/03	Matt Devine	Finding Words	Americal Prosecutor's Research

08/04/03	Bryan Landis	Breath Test Recertification	Indiana Department of Toxicology
08/11/03	Maxson/Huff	Aerosol Projectors/Munitions	Defense Technology
08/11/03	Brad Bishop	Breath Test Recertification	Indiana Department of Toxicology
08/19/03	Dennis/Devine/Schmidt	2003 User Training Seminar	OSSI
08/18/03	Withers	Indiana Fire/Arson Conf.	Indianapolis
08/22/03	Patrick Flannelly	2003 Criminal Law Update	Law Enforcement Training
09/08/03	Mark Roberts/Clyde Dempster	Meth Investigation Workshop	Bureau of Justice
09/09/03	Rooze/Curwick/Bishop	Basic Warrant Execution	Northeast Counterdrug Center
09/15/03	Mike Mclver	Crime Prevention in Schools	Office of Juvenile Justice
09/24/03	Smith/Bonner	Night Time Digital Photo	Indiana Assoc. of Accident Invest.
09/24/03	Tom Rankin	Criticism & Discipline	CareerTrack
09/25/03	Shumaker/Rosen Roush/Rooze	2003 Financial Crimes Conf.	Department of Justice
09/29/03	Mike Mclver	School Safety Specialist	Indiana Department of Education
10/06/03	Mike Mclver	Effective School Policing	Office of Juvenile Justice
10/13/03	Becker/Maxson Wilkerson	2003 Prosecutors Update	Purude University Police Dept.
10/13/03	Mike Roberts	Police Sniper	Illinois Law Enforcement Training
10/13/03	Withers/Biggs Flannelly	Low Light Survival Shooting	Stream Light Academy
10/17/03	B. T. Brown	Undercover Techniques	Indiana Drug Enforcement Assoc.
10/14/03	Provo/Wilson/Myers	Basic Course	ILEA
10/20/03	Stephen Pierce	Breath Test Recertification	Indiana Department of Toxicology
10/23/03	B. T. Brown/Dale	Street Level Narcotics	ILEA
10/27/03	Mike Mclver	School Safety Specialist	Indiana Department of Education
10/27/03	Wells/Hughes	IAHCN 2003 Conference	U.S. Department of Justice
10/28/03	Hayworth/Pierce	Outlaw Motorcycle Gang	MAGLOCLEN
10/30/03	Chris Broderick	Crime Scene Investigation	Indiana State Police
11/12/03	Chico Hatke	Statewide Trainers Meeting	ILEA
11/12/03	Chico Hatke	Master Instructor Recert.	ILEA
11/13/03	Jim Taul	Basic EVO	ILEA
11/18/03	Cudworth/Dobrin/Swick	Breath Test Recertification	Indiana Department of Toxicology
11/19/03	Smith/Bonner	Human Factors	Indiana Assoc. Accident Invest.
11/24/03	Brad Bishop	ASP Baton Instructor	OPOTA
12/01/03	Julie Van Horn	Instructor Development	ILEA
12/01/03	Mark Roberts/VanHorn Dombkowski/Clyde Anderson	Drug Recognition Expert	IACP
12/01/03	B. T. Brown/Dale	Meth Investigation Workshop	Bureau of Justice
12/16/03	Amos/Bishop	Defensive Tactics Instructor	OPOTA

PROPERTY/EVIDENCE

In a city of over 60,000 many items of personal property are lost and found each day. The police department often gets called to take possession of such items. Each time an item of found property is brought to the police department officers attempt to locate the owner of that property. Many times that effort is successful, but not always. In cases when the property and the owner are not reunited we must then dispose of that property according to state law and department procedure. This property includes items as diverse as clothing, books, household items, tools, keys, electronics, purses, bicycles, guns, cash and jewelry.

Some of those items can be sold at the annual property auction but in other cases the property is not suitable for resale and is destroyed. No items are sold or destroyed unless we have had possession of it for at least one full year. Collection, storage and disposition of evidentiary items are mandated by a different set of guidelines and the court retains the items that are entered into evidence during criminal proceedings. Items of evidence that are collected at a crime scene but not entered into evidence during the proceedings are retained for a longer period of time than property and are then disposed of according to statute. Everything brought to the police department must be inventoried or processed for possible use as evidence and then securely stored as we attempt to locate an owner or await trial. During 2003 more than 5000 individual items of property or evidence were inventoried and stored. In a building with limited storage space this can become a challenge.

Administrative Services manages all found property, all evidence that is not narcotics related, as well as property that may be confiscated during the investigation of a case but which does not become evidence in that case. Examples of that kind of property would be stolen items that are recovered but an owner cannot be determined. Other common items brought to the police department during the course of an investigation are firearms. This is often done in order to give persons involved in heated disputes a cooling off period but they may also be removed from persons arrested or from vehicles that are towed. Unless precluded by State or Federal statute those weapons are always returned to the owners.

During 2003 the Police Department held one property auction on May 10th. The West Lafayette Police Department joined the Lafayette Police Department at the Lafayette Street Department garage and shared both labor and expenses for that sale. This created a larger sale and allowed more paid advertisement, which in turn drew a large crowd. The unclaimed property sales are popular events and large crowds of bargain seekers attended. In conjunction with the Lafayette City Clerks Office it was determined our department would attempt to continue with a one sale per year schedule. Total sale proceeds for all agencies and city departments were \$17,548. The portion of the total that were the result of found & abandoned property sold by our department was \$6,203.

Personnel

People are the most important resource at the Lafayette Police Department. The quality of policing depends on the quality of the people doing the policing, and the success of the department depends on how well those persons are selected, trained, evaluated, promoted and supported.

The primary personnel duties performed by the Administrative Services Division pertain to recruitment and hiring of new employees. This involves both written and physical agility testing for all police officer applicants as well as polygraph examinations of those applicants who pass both tests. Extensive background investigations are then completed on promising applicants. Those investigations and the subsequent reports generated by the investigator are lengthy and time consuming. It is, however, time and effort that the police department must invest as a part of our effort to hire the most qualified persons available. Following background investigations the division then coordinates two interviews that each candidate must pass successfully. The first interview hurdle is with the Board of Captains during which the three-member board judges the candidate's potential success as a police officer. Each board member then prepares a short report that is added to the candidate's file.

The Lafayette Police Civil Service Commission then conducts interviews and studies the reports generated by the background investigator, the reports from the Board of Captains and the contents of the application. Following that review process the Commission completes the selection process by making a conditional offer of employment to those candidates who they feel are the best suited for employment. The final hurdles for candidates are a physical and a psychological examination, which must be coordinated by the Administrative Services Division. The coordinated efforts of the Civil Service Commission and the Administrative Services Division have resulted in quality candidates who, with extensive training, will become quality police officers for the City of Lafayette.

acknowledgements



This report, based on department data from 2003, was compiled and completed during the first quarter of 2004. It is our desire that this volume will provide administrators, public officials, the media, and the public an informative look at the operations of the Lafayette Police Department over the previous year.

During the completion of a work such as this, information is gathered from many sources within the department as well as external sources. Without the aid of Chief Records Clerk, Helen Hession, CAD Administrator Yvonne Budreau, both Kelly Fohr and Lt. J. Bennett of the Traffic Section,

and Administrative Assistant to the Chiefs of Police Jacki Stockment, there would have been no department statistical figures with which to work. Captain David Payne & Lt. Chris Downard provided valuable assistance by providing information on the 2003 Communications project.

The viewer familiar with previous editions of this annual report may notice much more color throughout the work as well as many more pictures than previous versions. Because many fewer hard copies of this work have been printed, and those have been done "in house" the cost of added color was not a factor. We believe the added color and photographs are a positive addition, particularly for those viewing this work on the web.

The completion of any large project requires special sacrifices in time and energy. Time spent at one endeavor was time away from something else. For that reason, a very special thanks goes to Sergeant Quentin Robinson who devoted, a large portion of his time gathering information, conducting research, conducting statistical analysis, providing digital photography and writing text and doing layout for the completion of this project. This issue, like our previous two reports will be made available to users of the internet by posting the entire work on the Lafayette Police website. WWW.LAFAYETTEPOLICE.US All photographs in this work are the property of the photographers or the Lafayette Police Department and may not be reproduced without permission.

We look to the new millennium with a mix of wonder and a pride of past accomplishment. We are proud of the Lafayette Police Department and believe that pride is reflected within this report. The information included within this report has been checked, and rechecked for accuracy and completeness and while the document has gone through 'spell check' & 'grammar check' numerous times in addition to being subjected to old fashioned editorial 'red pen' treatment, we know that somewhere the inevitable mistake will appear, only after publication. For any such mistakes, I accept responsibility and apologize. Comments and questions are, of course, welcome and can be sent to kwgibson@city.lafayette.in.us

Captain Kevin W. Gibson
Administrative Services Division
Lafayette Police Department
March 15, 2003



Faces of Service 2003

www.lafayettepolice.us

